



## Breathing Space for Major Labor's Leadership Battle May Be Divisive

By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service*

**LONDON** — For months, the biggest question in British politics has been whether Prime Minister John Major will survive as leader of the Conservative Party, which has been rocked by squabbling over its plummeting popularity and rifts over European policy.

Now the Labor Party opposition, with the death last Thursday of its leader, John Smith, is facing a potentially divisive debate of its own. In the next few weeks, the party must negotiate the politically perilous task of choosing a new chief.

Since Mr. Smith had taken over as leader two years ago, after the party's fourth consecutive defeat in a national election, he had ambitiously united Labor's quarrelsome factions and restored the party machine to fighting trim, precisely when the Conservatives have been floundering.

Earlier this month, Labor battered the governing Tories in town and county elections, and polls predict even bigger Labor victories in voting next month for the European Parliament.

Last weekend, amid pleas for unity and a suspension of campaigning until Mr. Smith's funeral this Friday, Labor rivals were quietly lining up support within the party. Its rank and file are divided between the old-style trade unionists and the so-called modernists who want to nudge the party more toward the political center.

Surveys of party members in London newspapers suggested that the strongest support was building for Tony Blair, the party's telegenic 41-year-old spokesman on domestic affairs.

Because of his youthful appeal and a willingness to address traditional Conservative issues like law and order, Mr. Blair is described by his supporters as an even more formidable challenger than Mr. Smith would have been, especially in areas of southern England where Labor has been shut out in the last four national ballots.

The Daily Telegraph, a newspaper that traditionally backs Tory candidates, called Mr. Blair

"the man Conservatives most fear as a future leader of the Labor Party."

But Bill Connor, an official of the shopworkers' union and a member of the party's executive committee, said he was skeptical of Mr. Blair's commitment toward trade unions, whose membership still makes up the bulk of the party's hard-core political and financial support.

Mr. Blair and Gordon Brown, 43, a former television journalist who is a close friend of Mr. Blair's, are the preferred choices of the party's more moderate wing. On the left, the candidates most often mentioned are John Prescott, 55, a political brawler and former union official; Robin Cook, 48, the party spokesman on trade and industry; and Margaret Beckett, 55, who was Mr. Smith's deputy.

Under new rules that Mr. Smith helped engineer last year to break the hold of block voting by trade unions, the new leader will be selected by an electoral college. One-third of the delegates will be chosen by a ballot of Britain's 4.5 million trade unionists, one-third by a vote of Labor members of Parliament, and one-third by the party's 250,000 full members.

There is wide agreement that Labor's loss of Mr. Smith may have given Mr. Major some breathing space. Lord Howe, a former member of Margaret Thatcher's cabinet, said a Labor leadership contest would afford "a respite from the rather frenzied discussions" over dumping Mr. Major.

The death of Mr. Smith, felled at 55 by his second heart attack in six years, may have helped Mr. Major in another way: by casting doubt on the fitness of Michael Heseltine, 61, often cited as his chief Conservative challenger.

Mr. Heseltine, six years older than Mr. Smith,

has only recently recovered from a heart attack he suffered last year. A member of Mr. Major's cabinet, Mr. Heseltine sought to allay doubts, telling an interviewer, "I would question any suggestion that I am not 100 percent fit."



Tony Blair, the British Labor Party's front-runner, leaving his London home on Monday.

## In Break With Past, Some London Bobbies Will Carry Guns

*New York Times Service*

**LONDON** — Scotland Yard rewrote rules on Monday that have traditionally barred police officers from openly carrying guns, and for the first time will send a few dozen specially trained bobbies into the streets this summer, wearing sidearms in hip holsters.

The change in the arming policy — provoked by a growing number of violent assaults on police officers — will go unnoticed by most residents and visitors to the capital.

All but a handful of London's uniformed bobbies will continue to walk their beats and ride patrols cars without weapons, as they have done since the London

police force was established more than a century ago.

But while the new policy affects only a few patrol officers, police officials said it had a much larger symbolic importance, as one more step toward providing bobbies with the kinds of weapons they need to defend themselves.

"I think we all value the traditional image of the British bobby," said Paul Condon, the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department of London, at a news conference.

"But we have to police the real world, and the equipment and training must have some link with the real world."

After having had two officers killed in

recent months, two others shot and several stabbed, Mr. Condon said, "I am not prepared to ask them to carry out their job without better protection."

The change in policy was endorsed by government, which announced the new measures earlier Monday as a "measured response" to the problems facing the police.

But while the Home Secretary, Michael Howard, said the move was "an important step in providing the police with better protection," he also said he believed most British police would remain unarmed for "a long, long time to come."

In addition to allowing a handful of officers to carry sidearms while on duty,

Mr. Condon also authorized police officers to carry 22-inch-long, nylon riot sticks roundly.

Wooden nightsticks 12 to 14 inches long are the standard issue.

He also said London police officers would test the use of pepper-gas sprays, as a way "to disorient" violent subjects, and would conduct trials on the feasibility of equipping all beat officers with bullet- and stab-resistant vests.

The measures are a result of growing pressure from police organizations to allow officers to carry better weapons to defend themselves against criminals who are themselves better armed.

The new gun policy applies only to what

are described as "armed response vehicles," in which officers who are specially trained in firearms use are now assigned.

Currently, there are five such cars on patrol in London at any one time. Mr. Condon said he would increase the number of these patrols to 12 by the summer.

At present, the weapons are carried inside a locked metal box in the vehicle, and are only taken out by the officers when they arrive on the scene of an incident, and only with the authorization of senior officer.

Under the new policy, the police officers will routinely carry six-shot, Smith & Wesson Model 10 revolvers in hip holsters.

—WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

## German Youth Charged With Leading Anti-Foreigner Riot

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

**BERLIN** — Facing sharp criticism from politicians and human-rights leaders, policemen in the East German city of Magdeburg brought charges Monday against a teenager suspected of being the ringleader of a riot against foreigners there last week.

Magdeburg's chief prosecutor, Rudolf Jaspers, said the suspect was 19 years old and was believed to be the leader of a local neo-Nazi group with about 80 members. He is being charged with "an especially

serious case of disturbing the peace," Mr. Jaspers said.

Following normal procedure, Mr. Jaspers declined to identify the suspect. He said investigators hoped to bring charges against other suspects.

On Thursday, a gang of about 150 neo-Nazis, skinheads and other thugs chased asylum-seekers, most of them from Sierra Leone and Nigeria, through the streets and into a cafe owned by a local Turk.

In the subsequent clash, at least four assailants were stabbed by Turkish-born cafe employees who

tried to defend the asylum-seekers.

After the clash, anti-foreigner gangs roamed the streets for hours in search of victims, and there were several assaults. The police arrested 49 suspects but quickly released all except one man, who was being sought on an unrelated charge.

They said they could not identify any of the 49 as having been responsible for specific crimes.

Several prominent Germans strongly criticized the police for not preventing the violence, for failing to film it and for quickly releasing the suspects.

The head of Germany's principal

Jewish organization, Ignatz Bubis, told a Cologne newspaper, "The failure of the police to protect these people is scandalous."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Sunday that the government "deeply deplores" the Magdeburg violence and added, "We now have new grounds for shame."

Several hundred people marched through the streets of Magdeburg Monday to show solidarity with foreigners the second such march since Thursday. Police camera teams filmed both marches, saying that they feared violence.

## Residential Zone In Tuzla Is Hit By Heavy Shells

*Agence France-Presse*

**TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Two heavy artillery shells hit a residential area of the mainly Muslim industrial town of Tuzla on Monday, causing panic, witnesses said.

It was the third consecutive day the northeastern Bosnian town had been shelled. The shells appear to have come from Serbian positions about 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) to the northeast.

On Tuesday two persons were killed and four were injured during shelling, prompting local authorities to close schools.

Elias Motsaleo, 70, a longtime African National Congress activist who was imprisoned by the South African government along with Nelson Mandela for more than two decades, died Tuesday in Johannesburg.

Sheikh Mohammed Melki Nacir, 88, a Moroccan nationalist party leader, former cabinet minister and leading Muslim scholar, died.

Helen Lee Mei, 63, who starred in Hong Kong-made films in the 1950s and '60s, died of cancer Tuesday.

Timothy Carey, 65, a character actor who played in more than 50 films, ranging from "Paths of Glory" and "One-Eyed Jacks" to 1960s beach movies, and who often took the part of a villain, died Wednesday in Los Angeles after suffering a stroke.

In Belgrade, a Russian special envoy, Vitali I. Churkin, emerged from a meeting with Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, to say that he would "very soon" recommend to UN officials a meeting of the warring parties to negotiate an end to the fighting.

## Roy Plunkett, Teflon Inventor, Dies at 83

*New York Times Service*

**ROY PLUNKETT**, 83, the scientist whose accidental invention of Teflon 50 years ago not only changed

the way Americans cook but also helped develop a multibillion-dollar plastics industry, died Thursday in Corpus Christi, Texas.

In 1938, Mr. Plunkett was a young research chemist in a DuPont Co. laboratory in Deepwater, New Jersey, conducting an experiment on a possible new refrigerant when he discovered that he had created a new product.

Mr. Plunkett recalled later that he was looking disappointedly at a glob of white, waxy material inside a laboratory cylinder, thinking the experiment a failure, when he decided to test the material for properties other than refrigeration.

He found it to be resistant to heat, to be chemically inert and, better yet, to have very low surface friction, so it would not stick to anything.

Teflon, the trade name for the polytetrafluoroethylene resin, was to become a household name in cooking pans, and three-quarters of the pots and pans sold in the United States are now coated with Teflon or one of its cousins.

Mr. Plunkett was awarded a patent in 1941 for his invention.

After the sale of Macmillan Publishing Co., the parent of The Free Press, to Paramount Communications

in 1990, Mr. Glikas had begun working only a few weeks ago at Paramount U.S.A., where he was to be in charge of a new nonfiction division, True North Publishing.

Among the authors published by Mr. Glikas were George Will, Judge Robert Bork and Michael Porter, whose "Competitive Advantage of Nations" was among his nonfiction books for a quarter-century, whose authors included some of the most prestigious figures in American intellectual life.

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The head of Germany's principal

## Go-Ahead On Pill for Abortions

*Reuters*

**WASHINGTON** — The French abortion pill RU-486 will be tested in the United States under an agreement with the manufacturer to donate its patent rights to a U.S. nonprofit organization, it was announced Monday.

Roussel Uclaf, which has refused to allow the pill to be used in the United States because of concern about protests by abortion opponents, said it had agreed to donate patent rights to the Population Council.

"After long negotiations with the Population Council, Roussel Uclaf has agreed to the above solution, which eliminates its involvement in the manufacture and distribution of RU-486 in the United States," the company said.

Representative Ron Wyden, an Oregon Democrat who has been working for testing of RU-486 in the United States, said that the pill would be tested about 2,000 women for several months beginning this fall.

The tests will allow the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether the pill is safe for general use.

He said the pill would be used only up to the seventh week of pregnancy.

The secretary of health and human services, Donna E. Shalala, said the agreement had been reached with the encouragement of the Clinton administration.

"This action is an important step toward providing the women of America access to non-surgical alternatives to pregnancy termination," she said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Food Aid Reaches Rwanda Refugees

**NAIROBI** (Reuters) — The first food aid in weeks reached a stadium on Monday where thousands of civilians are trapped in Rwanda's bloodbath. A spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said one truck carrying 12 tons of porridge made it through the town of Gitarama, headquarters of a rump government, southwest of the ghastly capital, Kigali.

Another truck is planned to make the same trip on Tuesday. The Red Cross spokeswoman said a surgical team also made it from neighboring Burundi to Kabgayi, southwest of the capital.

Refugees in Kabgayi, mainly from the minority Tutsi clan, were reported eating on an easel in subhuman conditions. Refugees said that they were virtually being kept prisoner by government troops and that people were repeatedly pulled out of the compound and butchered by death squads from the major Hutu tribe.

### Cease-Fire in Nagorno-Karabakh

**MOSCOW** (AFP) — The defense ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan agreed Monday to a cease-fire in Nagorno-Karabakh, signing a preliminary accord in Moscow for the deployment of peacekeepers in the disputed enclave, the Interfax agency said.

The warring parties meeting under Russian mediation with the enclave's separatist Armenian authorities, agreed to a total cease-fire to come into effect at midnight Tuesday, the agency said.

The parties also signed a preliminary accord for the creation within the conflict zone, as of May 24, of 49 observer posts to be manned by independent Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani and other Commonwealth of Independent States troops and commanded by Russians. The accord, which is to be formalized Tuesday, also provides for the subsequent deployment in the enclave of a 1,800-strong peace force of commonwealth soldiers.

### Haiti Military Regime Expands Coup

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** (AP) — Haiti's army-backed president seized the post of prime minister on Monday, hours after the caretaker prime minister, Robert Malval, demanded that state workers disregard all orders from the army or its new civilian figurehead.

The developments increased political tension in Haiti, where real power has come from the military since the overthrow of the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in 1991.

The army's surrogate, Emile Jonassaint, 81, announced that he would serve both as provisional president and as prime minister, violating a central provision of the Haitian Constitution, which separates the heads of state and government. He made the decision by decree. His statement, which listed his cabinet selections, was broadcast on army-controlled news media.

### Jakarta Warns Manila on East Timor

**JAKARTA** (AP) — Indonesia's foreign minister, expressing hope for cancellation of a conference in Manila on East Timor, has warned the Philippines not to underestimate his nation's depth of feeling on the issue.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas spoke at a news conference Monday after meeting with a special envoy sent by President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines in an attempt to mollify Indonesian leaders, who have complained that the planned conference interferes in their country's internal affairs.

Indonesia annexed the Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1976 and considers it its 27th province. A Timorese resistance movement is fighting for its independence. Although the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as East Timor's administering power, Indonesia says East Timor's people have decided in favor of integration with Indonesia.</

## BRIEFS

## Rwanda Refugees

Food aid in week reached 100,000 refugees. Some are trapped in International Committee of the Red Cross compound made it through a rump government, south.

The same trip on Tuesday team also made it from the capital.

In the meantime, Tutsi rebels are still held in conditions. Rebels are prisoners by government at the front of the compound and a front-line unit.

**Agreement**

Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaian-Karabakh, signing

the deployment of peacekeeping

authorities. They agreed to a total

ceasefire last week.

Eighty-one percent of the cost, or an estimated \$13.8 billion, reflects what defense contractors told the U.S. government they were billing Washington for classification expenses in 1989. No contractor estimates have been made since, but experts said last week they believe the costs may still be in that range despite a decline in military spending.

An additional \$2.28 billion reflects what federal agencies told the Office of Management and Budget they will spend this year to protect classified information. And \$200 million more reflects what the intelligence community recently estimated it is spending on security, a classified figure that many government officials and independent experts describe as an understatement.

(WP)

## Doing the Health-Care Crawl

WASHINGTON — Although its chairman insists it will eventually back a health-care bill that

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## THE AMERICAS / WHEN KIDS GO BAD

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Secrets Make a Lot of Work

WASHINGTON — The Cold War may be over, but the task of keeping millions and millions of government documents away from the prying eyes of America's enemies still keeps more than 32,397 workers employed full time, according to the first-ever tally by government agencies.

And the government may be spending more than \$16 billion a year to safeguard a growing stockpile of national security secrets created or managed by these workers, industry estimates and the new accounting for the Office of Management and Budget show.

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(WP)

## Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, after meeting with Judge Stephen G. Breyer, his new Supreme Court nominee: "This is the last time I'll ever look over my shoulder. He'll spend the rest of his career looking over my shoulder, and my successors."

(AP)

## Manila on East

President Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo of the Dominican Republic walking with army generals in a Santo Domingo park. He was seeking re-election on Monday.



Maria Lourdes/The Associated Press

POLL-DAY STROLL — President Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo of the Dominican Republic walking with army generals in a Santo Domingo park. He was seeking re-election on Monday.

\*Service available from over 80 countries. © MCI Telecommunications Corporation, 1994

## Young American Criminals: 'A Game, Right?'

By Isabel Wilkerson  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — It was a wave of the hand from a 10-year-old boy with a Botticelli face and Dennis the Menace bangs that brought Elizabeth Alvarez to her death on a humid afternoon last August.

The boy, Jacob Gonzales, wheeled around a bank parking lot on the banana seat of a pink bicycle he had stolen and looked for a robbery victim. His accomplice, Damien Dorris, 14, a drug dealer who owed the neighborhood kingpins \$430, lay in wait near the automated teller machine.

Mrs. Alvarez, pregnant and the mother of three, was hurrying to get cash for a birthday party. She passed by little Jacob and smiled. "Isn't it a good day?" Jacob said she asked. Jacob nodded in agreement and watched her walk toward the machine. He signaled to Damien when their prey made her withdrawal.

But Mrs. Alvarez refused to hand over her \$80, so Damien shot her in the head with a .22-caliber pistol.

Then the boys ran off to divide the proceeds. Jacob's take was \$20. He bought a chili dog and some Batman toys. Both boys were arrested the next morning.

Damien pleaded guilty to second-degree murder. Jacob, whose detention garb had to be rolled up at the ankles and wrists and secured at the waist to keep from falling off,

pleaded guilty to armed robbery. Both boys were sentenced to the maximum term, to remain in state custody until they are 21.

Sitting in an office at a children's home in Flint, Michigan, recently, Jacob twirled a pen, his feet dangling from a chair, not quite touching the floor, and tried to explain that violent day.

"Some stuff bad happened," he said. Flipping the pen in the air and catching it before throwing it up again, "It was a game. It wasn't to kill the lady. It wasn't supposed to be that. It was a game, right?"

The country is facing a crisis of violence among young people unlike any before, criminologists say. Even as violent crime overall has leveled off since 1990 and the number of teenagers has declined, arrests of people under 18 for violent crime rose 47 percent from 1988 to 1992, according to the FBI.

The rise in violence among the young crosses racial, class and geographic boundaries. From 1982 to 1992, FBI statistics show, the rate of arrests for violent crimes rose twice as fast among young whites as among young blacks.

Still, young blacks were arrested at five times the rate of young whites for violent crimes, making them responsible for half of such crimes. The white rate jumped to 126 arrests per 100,000 whites under the age of 18, from 82. The black rate rose to 677.

A change in weaponry from the knives of the past to the guns of today has been a major factor in the rise in slayings by juveniles, criminologists say. But there is evidence that young people are more violent today than a decade ago, even without weapons, according to the bureau's statistics.

Young people committed twice as many assaults without a weapon in 1992 as in 1982.

Violence among the young is growing at a time when a generation of children born to teenage mothers is coming of age in neighborhoods already weakened by the addictive power of crack and the force of the drug dealers.

Although adults, primarily those in their 20s and 30s, account for the majority of all arrests, criminologists say those committed by young people can escalate out of control because youngsters tend to act impulsively.

"Kids are the most dangerous criminals out there," said Charles Fairrick Ewing, a professor of law at the State University of New York at Buffalo and author of the book, "Kids Who Kill" (Lexington Books, 1990).

They may take a life over a jacket or a disdainful look, often without remorse or an understanding of the consequences.

"Many older armed robbers will say, 'Give up the money,' and let you go," Mr. Ewing said. "A kid may or may not kill you depending upon the whim of the moment."

While violent crime occurs at a disproportionately higher rate in cities than in suburbs and among blacks than among whites, youthful rampages that once seemed confined to inner cities are now striking suburbs and farm towns as well.

The number of teenagers is expected to

rise by as much as 20 percent in the next 10 years and by an even greater percentage

among poorer minority teenagers. It is a demographic trend that criminologists say

could mean a further increase in violence and an increase in the number of states treating

young criminals as adults.

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"There's a whole mass of material that somehow, sometimes, in some way is supposed to fit together. And what is it supposed to do, seen as a whole? What's it supposed to do, seen as a whole, is allow all people, all people to live together in a society where they have so many different views, so

many different needs that to live together in a way that is more harmonious, that is better, so that they can work productively together."

He added, "I will certainly try to make law work for people because that is its defining purpose in a government of the people."

## Nominee Pledges to 'Make Law Work for People'

## The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Introduced to Americans as a jurist "with the heart and head of a reformer," the new Supreme Court nominee, Stephen G. Breyer, promised Monday to cut through legal jargon and "make law work for people."

Sounding a theme of President Bill Clinton's political campaigns, the Boston appellate judge said, "Despite all the current cynicism, people can work together and government can better the lives of ordinary citizens."

Mr. Clinton formally introduced Judge Breyer in a White House ceremony three days after ending a search to replace Justice Harry Blackmun, who is retiring. Judge Breyer was unable to attend the announcement on Friday.

Opening the campaign to confirm Judge Breyer, the president said his nominee would forge coalitions on the Supreme Court, deftly interpret the Constitution and pay heed to the needs of ordinary citizens. He said Judge Breyer would "grace the court with greatness."

Judge Breyer is getting raves from Republican and Democratic senators. Mr. Clinton said, "Judge Breyer will bring to the court a well-recognized and impressive ability to build bridges in the pursuit of justice."

Mr. Clinton was later asked about criticism that he caved in to Republicans, including Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, in selecting Judge Breyer.

"That just isn't right," Mr. Clinton said. "I believe in this guy."

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, provided the only sour note, saying while Judge Breyer was still circulating among guests that the Boston judge was not supportive of consumers and "the fact that the president had to clear it with Republicans is somewhat embarrassing."

He said Judge Breyer had ruled on 16 separate antitrust cases on the side of business.

Judge Breyer thanked his family and mentioned his immigrant roots: his maternal grandfather, a Polish cobbler who arrived at Ellis Island in 1900.

In a rather lengthy explanation of his judicial style, Judge Breyer said:

- An Amtrak train jumped the track, killing one person and seriously injuring at least four others, officials in Smithfield, North Carolina, said. More than 170 people were treated for lesser injuries. The Silver Meteor, bound from New York to Florida with about 400 people aboard, derailed after hitting a truck trailer that fell off a freight car.
- A Canadian woman fell to her death on Mount McKinley, becoming the first climber to die on North America's tallest peak, the National Park Service said. Pauline Brandon, 33, who had been living in Japan, died after falling from Denali Pass at the 18,200-foot level. A companion also fell. He was hospitalized in serious condition in Anchorage, Alaska, with frostbite to his hands and feet.
- A California program that uses computers to track down parents who fail to pay child support is about to reach beyond the state. Using data bases that can track virtually anyone with a Social Security number, it authorizes collection agencies to garnish earnings. The program, tested in six California counties, collected \$11.2 million from in-state parents in a five-month period.
- A man stayed inside his burning house in Anchorage, Alaska, to try to rescue his two young children and died with them, a fire department spokesman said. Ted Luther, 41, apparently pushed his wife, Grace, from a second-story window, then tried to save their 5-year-old son and 4-month-old daughter, said the spokesman, Dan Diehl. "He said he was going to get the kids and drop them to her," Mr. Diehl said. Mrs. Luther was not seriously injured.

AP, Reuters

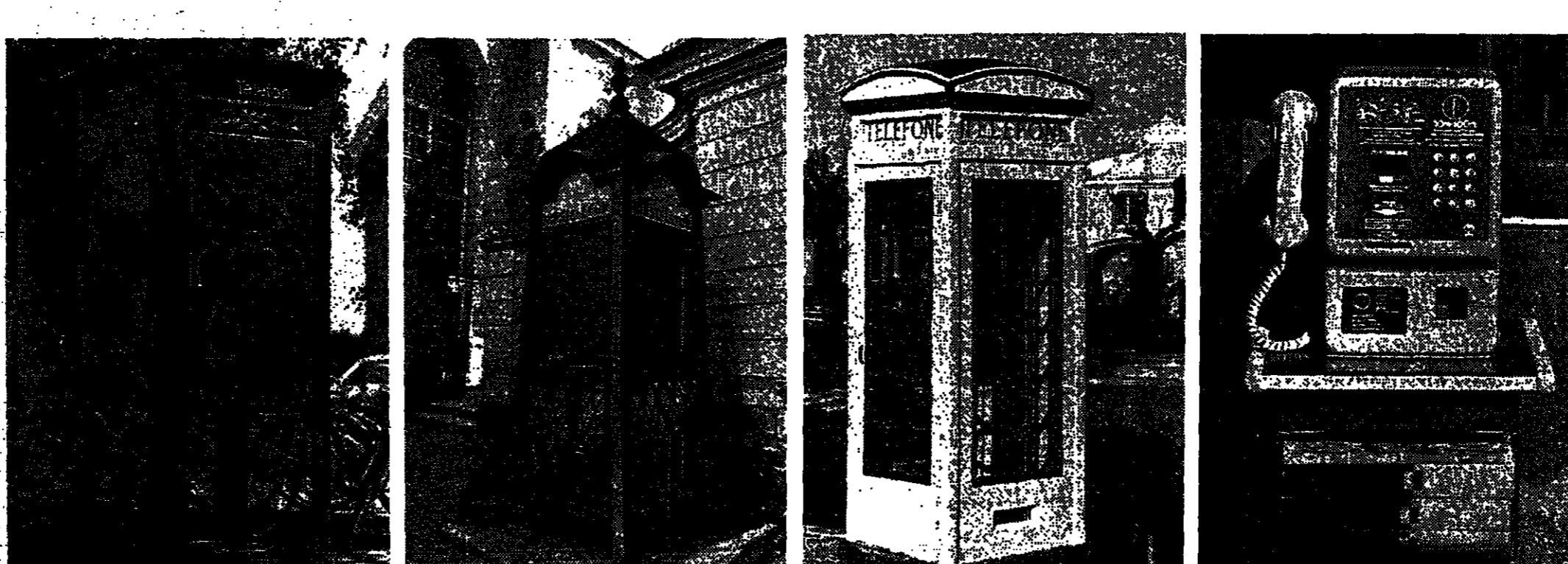
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## Pakistan Reported To Arm Insurgents

By John Ward Anderson  
*Washington Post Service*

MUZAFFARABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan has resumed arming, training and providing logistical support to militants fighting Indian security forces in the state of Kashmir less than a year after convincing the U.S. government that it had adopted a hands-off policy there, according to Pakistani military sources.

The Pakistan Army's Inter Services Intelligence directorate and its Field Intelligence Unit are coordinating the shipment of arms from the Pakistani side of Kashmir to the Indian side, where Muslim insurgents are waging a protracted war, the sources said.

They said the Pakistani military was also occasionally helping to train militants and coordinate their fight against India. India and Pakistan each control part of Kashmir while claiming the entire region.

Pakistani political and government officials denied any active role in arming or training militants in Indian Kashmir, saying their support was limited to aiding the insurgents through political and diplomatic initiatives.

The United States considers Kashmir one of the world's prime flash points for nuclear war. India and Pakistan — both of which are capable of making nuclear bombs — have fought three wars since achieving independence 47 years ago, and two were over Kashmir.

The Pakistani military sources — including two serving and two recently retired army officials familiar with the workings of the intelligence directorate and its Kashmir operations — said Pakistan had suspended active support for the insurgency last year when the United States threatened to add it to the list of countries sponsoring terrorism. Such a move would have required automatic severing of U.S.-Pakistan aid and business ties.

During the hiatus, Pakistan "privatized" its Kashmir operations, funneling support to the militants through nongovernmental organizations that were often run by retired army and intelligence officials, the sources said.

After the United States decided not to add Pakistan to the terrorist list, however, the army early this year resumed its active Kashmir operations, although at a much reduced level, the sources said.

In its annual report on terrorism released this month, the U.S. State Department confirmed that "there were credible reports in 1993 of official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants," but officials believe the renewed aid is at a much reduced level.

Many private organizations continue to send arms to the insurgents in operations overseen by the Pakistani Army, the sources said. A recently retired army official said, however, that no private organization had ever been permitted to launch an independent operation against Indian security forces from Pakistani soil.

"It always remained in safe, official hands," he said.

Shafiq Kakakhel, director of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry's South Asia bureau, said it would be "impossible" for the army to halt all smuggling of weapons from Pakistan to Indian Kashmir by private groups.

But he said he had seen nothing to suggest that the intelligence directorate had been "given the role to get involved in these things."

In the past, however, the intelligence directorate has engaged in rogue operations without the knowledge of the government, and the U.S. decision not to add Pakistan to the terrorist list last year was based on the government's good faith effort to curtail the military's covert aid program for Kashmiri militants, according to Western diplomats.

It is unclear whether Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto approved the resumption of active assistance to the insurgents. Political analysts noted that she had given the army — which played a role in ousting her from office in 1990 during her first term — wide latitude since returning to power last fall.

Once an autonomous state ruled by a prince, Kashmir today is divided, with the western third controlled by Pakistan and the eastern two-thirds controlled by India.

There are hundreds of instances of firings across the border every year, resulting in dozens of civilian and military deaths. The dispute has blossomed into a full-blown civil war in Indian Kashmir, where about a dozen people are killed every day in clashes between militants and Indian security forces.

While the area used to enjoy an unusual degree of autonomy from the central Indian government and was relatively tranquil, over the decades India has stripped Kashmir of its autonomy, staged rigged elections to capture control of the local government and, when violence erupted, sent in security forces that today number more than 500,000 troops.

## CONGRESS: Foreign Policy Confrontation Signals Trouble for Clinton

Continued from Page 1

said Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, the ranking minority member of the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

"When Singapore policy is made by an 18-year-old from Dayton and Haitian policy by Randall Robinson's refusal to eat," he said, it is "the beginning of the end of bipartisanship that can be expected from Republicans."

Some Democrats are distancing themselves from what they regard as policies that could explode in their faces. Others want to nudge, or if necessary bludgeon, the administration in new directions.

Republicans, silenced earlier by the message from the 1992 elections that Americans cared more about domestic issues than foreign policy, now sense political opportunities in questioning Mr. Clinton's ability to steer a strong and safe course for the country in a world of post-Cold War perils.

But, with some exceptions, they are united in flinching from the risks of spelling out what those policies should be. "They're afraid they'll be wrong in three weeks," said Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, a Foreign Relations Committee member. "No one wants to go on the line."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, also a member of the committee, said, "There's almost no political sex appeal to issues like Bosnia."

## BOOKS

### BEYOND PEACE

By Richard Nixon. Illustrated. 262 pages. \$23. Random House. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

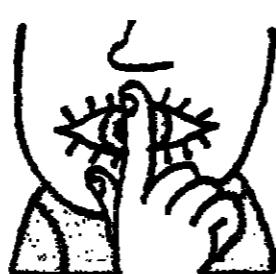
**O**F the dead speak nothing but good, it is said. But a book remains alive, even when published posthumously. So to any reader impatient with the recent canonization of the 37th president of the United States, the first to be forced to resign from office, let it be said that there is less to find fault with in Richard Nixon's 10th and final book, "Beyond Peace," which he completed just a few weeks before he died.

He offers no apologies or expressions of remorse in this final summation of his views, nor any acknowledgment of error. There is nothing even personal, unless you count his observation that Boris Yeltsin's inclination to become depressed after winning a battle "is not an uncommon characteristic of leaders." Or his remark that "those of us who complain about the behavior of today's media must remember that similar complaints are as old as the republic."

That familiar clang of inauthenticity sounds in these pages. You encounter his old tendency to aggrandize. He calls "the defeat of

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Eric Wiesel, Nobel Prize-winning author, is reading "L'oeil du Silence" by Marc Lambron.  
"I think it's a very beautiful novel: intense, visual, evocative."  
(Ilse Gerssen, IHT)



Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf War in the spring of 1991" one of the greatest events of the 20th century," and he writes that "America is the greatest, most successful social experiment in the history of man."

You find so many examples of strained quotation that you picture Nixon sitting in his study crushed by volumes of Aquinas, Irving Babitt, Isaiah Berlin, Brandeis, Burke, Churchill, Lord Curzon, Engels, Goethe, Hobbes, Eric Hoffer, Isenberg, Kant, Malraux, Nietzsche, Pushkin, Schopenhauer, Tolstoy, Weber, Wellington and, of course, de Tocqueville, to mention but a handful of the heavyweights cited in these pages.

And he exercises his old habit of vividly recalling how great leaders

of the past sat him on their knees and told him such-and-such.

"It was the Russians who defeated Napoleon," he writes. "As President Eisenhower once told me, it was the Russians who, after incredible suffering and sacrifice, played the indispensable and primary role in defeating Hitler." As it turned out, "They spoke only Russian."

Nixon adds: "The birds were not speaking English, and I knew enough Russian to know they weren't speaking Russian." As it turned out, "They spoke only Russian."

Out of these and more weighty details grow the larger messages of Nixon's book. These are roughly that the end of the Cold War represented a victory of American free-market capitalism over Soviet command-economy communism, and that because the terms of this conflict are still relevant to the world, the United States must continue to exert international leadership by waging the peace as actively as it conducted the war.

Nixon is less provocative and more predictable when he comes home and takes a tour of domestic

issues. True, he makes you stop and think when he points out that the national debt ought to be reduced not by tax increases but by cuts in the federal budget, 40 percent of which is devoted to non-means-tested entitlements, or payments to those who have the means to take care of their own needs.

But such arresting specifics are few and far between. The problem, as Nixon readily admits, is that setting the goals of peace is a good deal harder than defining the objectives of war.

Nixon believes that the ultimate solution to the ill that beset America is a return to traditions like church and proper child-rearing. But he is hard put to explain how to undertake this spiritual journey, so he is forced to fall back on mere exhortation and assertion.

He writes seemingly without irony that we cannot solve our problems "unless we return to the principles that made this country great." You wonder if he felt any twinge of discomfort wheeling out a cliché as worn as this one. Or was he so moved by the idea that the words struck him as if newly minted?

Reading "Beyond Peace," you end up pondering the familiar mysteries of Richard Nixon once again.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



AP Wire Photo  
Mr. Berlusconi addressing the Senate on Monday as Interior Minister Roberto Maroni looks on.

## POLICY: Italy Plans Radical Shift in Fiscal Planning

Continued from Page 1

vailing" policies and by income-tax revenue from new jobs.

To offset lost revenues, Italy might increase sales taxes on some consumer goods, Mr. Dini said. Or it might consider a move to require payments by home owners and property developers who have violated building laws.

Among the ENI companies to be privatized he listed Agip, the oil company, and Snam and Smnaprogetti, the oil and gas service businesses.

The new Treasury minister said he expected the 1994 Italian budget deficit to remain at its forecast level of about 159 trillion lire or nearly 9 percent of gross national product.

But he predicted that by next year Italy would begin first to stabilize and then reverse the trend, allowing it to approach the criteria for economic and monetary union set out in Europe's Maastricht treaty.

Mr. Dini noted that while many believe that the lira is undervalued, "it is O.K. where it is trading right now, and it will roll with the punches, depending on the state of the Deutsche mark and the dollar."

In recent weeks the lira has been trading between 950 and 965 to the Deutsche mark, and between 1,577 and 1,642 to the dollar. The currency has depreciated by 25 percent against the mark since Italy left the exchange-rate mechanism in September 1992.

Mr. Dini said the new government's aim was for the lira to rejoin the mechanism "when the system is back on a sounder basis." He declined to predict when this would

be, but said that re-entry did not appear likely this year.

Commenting on last week's half-point cut in short-term interest rates by Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, Mr. Dini said that Europe was now headed for "a slow economic recovery" and would certainly benefit from lower rates.

"There might be some further room for interest rate cuts in Europe without rekindling inflationary pressure," he said. He added that Italian monetary policy "will have to be made very prudent to avoid higher long-term interest rates that would be detrimental to investment."

## ITALY: Neofascists Move

Continued from Page 1

vote on Wednesday. Mr. Berlusconi needs a confidence vote from both houses to begin implementing a government program which, he pledged, would continue the fight against the Mafia, free up the economy and pursue clear government.

Mr. Dini said that the government would probably retain a "golden share" in STET and ENEL, meaning a minority equity stake with effective voting control. Some smaller companies would be sold outright to domestic or foreign buyers, he added.

For most privatizations, Mr. Dini said, there would be a "case by case" decision on whether to follow the Anglo-Saxon model of a public company with many small shareholders or the French model of a "hard core" of institutional shareholders.

"We will privatize most everything," Mr. Dini said. He said that the government would "get out entirely" of big state holding groups such as IRI, which owns hundreds of companies ranging from supermarket chains to Alitalia, the state airline.

But, while Mr. Berlusconi

pledged that the country's investigating magistrates would be freed of political pressures, he also promised to review legislation covering Mafia informants, presumably including those who have spoken of ties between the mob and his own business associates.

Italian Mafia informants are given protection modeled on U.S. witness protection programs and have played the central part in the arrest of some of the Mafia's most senior bosses. But some people named in informants' testimony have accused the so-called *pentiti* — the penitents — of using their privileged status to continue personal vendettas.

The Senate is overwhelmingly in favor of lifting the embargo — largely, many members say, because it is the one action that can be taken that puts few if any American lives at risk, even though it could endanger British, French and other peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

Mr. Dole said later that he and Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, in his effort to force unilateral action, would try to force another vote on the issue in two or three weeks if no action has been taken in the meantime.

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With the result hanging by one vote, however, the Senate could do just that in a future vote. Several senators indicated they might switch if nothing happened in a few weeks.

He said a total of 39 government officials involved in organizing Expo 93 in the central city of Taizhou were believed to have received bribes in some form.

He said it was too early to judge the Clinton administration on the issue.

Interspersed with the inevitable grumbling, he hopes, there will then be a discussion illuminating the Fed's real purposes. The central bank hopes so, too.

## Christopher Takes Syrian Offer Back to Israel as Talks Go On

By Steven Greenhouse  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — Negotiations between Israel and Syria intensified Monday as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher brought Syria's response to an Israeli peace plan to Jerusalem.

Mr. Christopher delayed his flight from Damascus to Israel by six hours so he could get Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, to clarify parts of the Syrian counterproposal.

Mr. Christopher reported no specific progress from his meetings with Mr. Shara and President Hafez Assad, but he said he was pleased that Syria remained seriously engaged in the peace process.

"We are at the beginning of a very serious process that involves high stakes for both countries," he said. "My job is to try to make sure that we understand each other as well as possible and not leave uncertainties."

U.S. officials said Mr. Assad presented a comprehensive counterproposal that covered issues like normalization, timing, security arrangements and Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights, captured in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Mr. Christopher met late Monday in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Syrian radio said Mr.

Christopher would return to Damascus later this week, but U.S. officials said no such decision had been made.

Israeli officials said Monday that Syria appeared to be signaling more flexibility in the peace talks. They pointed to an article in Al Hayat, a London-based Arabic newspaper, which laid out a Syrian formula to accelerate the peace talks.

Citing Syrian officials, the newspaper said Syria wanted Israel to cancel its annexation of the Golan Heights and to recognize Syrian sovereignty of that area.

A major difference remains over Syria's call for a total and rapid Israeli withdrawal from the Golan. Mr. Rabin has indicated a willingness to close many Israeli settlements there, but he continues to oppose full withdrawal. Israel has proposed a phased withdrawal over several years.

Coinciding with Mr. Christopher's visit to Damascus, the Syria Times, an officially sponsored newspaper, ran a blatantly anti-Semitic article saying that most American newspapers are under Jewish influence, that Jews often distort facts to mislead the public, and that Jews unduly intervene in American education, research and culture.

Source: U.S. Commerce Department

The New York Times

## FED: Up? Or Way Up?

Continued from Page 1

traders drove up long-term rates, and when the Fed didn't move in March, they drove them up again.

Unfortunately, clarifying its intentions is not the strong point of any central bank, and economists rather than psychologists sit on the Federal Open Market Committee.

In its own fashion, the Fed has already made its goal clear — a "neutral" rather than an "accommodative" monetary policy. What the latter meant was clear: a 3 percent federal funds rate. This was in effect all last year to force the U.S. economy and, it did — to a 7 percent growth rate last fall.

The Fed has since raised the funds rate to 3.75 percent, but it has not disclosed what rate it thinks will make monetary policy "neutral," or high enough to have no effect one way or another on the economy. After all, it was the Fed that got the economy going and now wants to keep it from going too fast.

Wall Street traders are expecting the fed funds rate to be raised 50 basis points to 4.25 percent, and the discount rate, at which the Fed lends funds to commercial banks, to be raised to 3.50 percent, from the current 3.0 percent.

"Inflation is not the issue for policy so much as persistent evidence of economic strength," wrote John Lipsky, of Salomon Brothers, in his weekly *Comments on Credit*. He said he suspected the Fed would move cautiously by only 25 basis points on Tuesday and then move up again a few weeks later by the same amount.

But there are as many predictions as there are theories of how the central bank can best get the markets to understand what is doing. David Wiles, of DRI/McGraw-Hill, said he thought the Fed would "show more backbone" and lift rates 50 basis points and then apply stock therapy of another 50 basis points during the summer.

Darwin Beck, of CS First Boston, said he thought recent statistics on inflation, retail sales, and industrial production pointed to a more tolerable rate of growth, which would stay the Fed's hand at 25 basis points. But he added that the bond market would probably be disappointed with that size of cut and traders would send long-term rates up again.

David Munro, of High Frequency Economics, is looking for only 25 basis points to be added to the fed funds rate, but a full percentage point to be tacked onto the discount rate "to get everyone's attention."

ian Offer  
s Go On

## Koreans Deny Any Duplicity North Says It Told UN of Refueling

*The Associated Press*  
BEIJING — A North Korean official said Monday that his country had tried to notify international inspectors of plans to refuel a nuclear reactor and that it should not be facing the prospect of sanctions over the issue.

There is concern that the fuel could be diverted to the production of nuclear weapons. From the International Atomic Energy Agency's National Atomic Energy Commission were to arrive in workers at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. But reactor No. 3 began replacing its spent rods Saturday.

Joe Han Chun, counselor at the North Korean Embassy here, said the United Nations had plenty of notice of the refueling on Saturday and could have arrived in time.

"We sent telex messages to the IAEA four times, requesting them to take action," he said. "We arranged visas in time. We have not done anything to deserve sanctions."

He maintained that the refueling had to be carried out on time for safety reasons. Asked if the inspectors could observe the rest of the refueling process once they arrive in North Korea, he said that was up to officials there.

Mr. Choe said his government was willing to put the used fuel rods under UN surveillance but still refused to let the agency sample the fuel to determine if any has been diverted for use in weapons.

"It is possible for them to take samples when a package solution is realized" between North Korea and the United States, he said.

In Washington, senators on Sunday called the North Korean action a provocation and said the time has come to impose economic sanctions. The United States has been threatening sanctions for months to put pressure on the Communists to fully disclose its nuclear activities and prove it is not developing nuclear weapons.

A UN inspection team leader, Olli Heinonen, contacted Monday in Beijing, would not say what the team would do in North Korea. But the United Nations has said the team would finish work that inspectors were barred from performing during their previous mission in March. They are also to service monitoring cameras and check their seals at the experimental reactor and a reprocessing plant.

## Era Ends As Malawi Faces Vote

*The Associated Press*  
ZOMBA, Malawi — The ruling Malawi Congress Party unanimously accepted a new constitution Monday, effectively ending 30 years of one-party rule on the eve of the country's first democratic election.

There was little debate as Parliament approved the constitution, a formality before the vote Tuesday. In addition to permitting opposition political parties, the constitution abolishes scores of repressive laws, including those allowing detention without charge or trial.

President Hastings Kamuzu Banda has used such laws to keep his grip on power for three decades, but he is expected to be voted out of office when an estimated 3.7 million people choose from among eight parties in the election.

Mr. Banda was not in Parliament on Monday, but his face was everywhere — on photographs in the halls and on badges on the lapsels of the 148 lawmakers present. The aged and ailing leader rarely appears in public and rarely attends legislative sittings except for the opening of Parliament.

For 30 years, Malawian politics and daily life revolved around absolute allegiance to Mr. Banda, and opposition to him often led to detention and some alleged torture.

But public impatience soared out of control in 1992, when riots left more than 20 dead and prompted foreign donors to freeze aid in return for promises of reform.

A referendum last year showed overwhelming support for change, and Mr. Banda was forced to call the election.

The United Democratic Front, which is led by a former Banda cabinet minister, Bakili Muluzi, is widely expected to win. Results are expected Thursday.

The winner will inherit a landlocked nation of 8.5 million people that is among the world's poorest. Malawi gained independence from Britain in 1964. Mr. Banda, the prime minister, became president when Malawi became a republic in 1966. He declared himself president for life in 1971.

## South Africa Crash Kills 21

*Reuters*  
JOHANNESBURG — A total of 21 people were killed and seven were seriously injured when a truck rammed into two mini-buses Sunday night near Benfont West, 200 miles (about 325 kilometers) northeast of Cape Town, state radio reported Monday.



Low Remond/The Associated Press  
American veterans of the Vietnam War arriving in Hanoi to turn over information gathered during the fighting more than 20 years ago on 1,900 Vietnamese soldiers whose fates remain unknown. At center, in a wheelchair, is Tom Corey, national secretary of Vietnam Veterans of America.

Continued from Page 1

agreement was signed in 1973. We found Mr. Tan with his wife in his large house just off the red dirt main road. He reacted nervously to unexpected visitors from America. He would have to call the district office to be sure it was all right to talk to us, he said, displaying the anxiety about the Western press common now in Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry's press office in Ho Chi Minh City had cleared the way for the visit, so Mr. Tan returned quickly from the village office where he made the phone call and announced that he was authorized to conduct a tour of modern-day Ninh Binh. But no photographs of the villagers, he said. Not this time.

We had brought a copy of the article about the village that ran on the Post's front page in 1970 and also two photographs taken the day of our original visit. Mr. Tan and his wife studied the pictures, which showed several villagers. They immediately recognized one, Nguyen Van Dong, who had died years earlier. Mr. Dong's son lived nearby, Mr. Tan said, as he began to warm up a little.

Setting off down the road, Mr. Tan pointed out the stone turret from the old South Vietnamese outpost. A lot of the men who served there were still in the village, Mr. Tan said, and within minutes one of them appeared.

He was Le Van Man, 58, who had a ready smile that displayed his few remaining teeth. He was one of a number of villagers who gathered around the visitors. Mr. Tan told them who we were and that we knew about the B-52 bombing.

The conversation turned to the war. Mr. Man acknowledged that he had served in the South Vietnamese militia. He pointed to an ugly wound above his left knee that, he said, left him unable to do physical work.

So he and Mr. Tan had been on opposite sides? Yes, Mr. Man said with a grin. In those days, he said, the militia knew who Mr. Tan was and tried to track him down. "If I had found him," Mr. Man said, "I would have shot him dead." This comment provoked a loud reaction and some definite hoots from others in the crowd.

What happened after 1975? we asked. They became friends, he replied. Was it easy to make friends with your former enemy? "Sure, no problem," Mr. Man replied.

An unexpected sight loomed in front of us — a large, modern villa, stucco over brick, its air conditioners visible above the stucco wall that surrounded the structure. The house was bigger even than the brick and stucco villa in Ho Chi Minh City that now sell for as much as a quarter-million dollars. It looked uninhabited behind a big iron gate.

Nhi Binh obviously was prospering, but this was much grander than anything a successful Vietnamese farmer might construct. Who built it? "My nephew in America," Mr. Tan replied, evidently proud of the association.

Tran Van Loi was the nephew's name. Mr. Tan and other members of the extended family who now enjoy a special status because of their rich relative. Mr. Loi is a computer engineer living in California, his relatives said. He was the 10th son in a big family and had built not only the big villa, but a large brick house next door for his mother.

After studying these imposing structures, we walked to the center of the village. On the way, we met the fourth brother in Mr. Loi's family, Tran Van Le, who was working on his Vespa motor scooter on the main road.

Mr. Le's 31-year-old wife and 12-year-old son were killed in the accidental B-52 bombing, he recalled matter-of-factly. At the time, he was a chauffeur for the U.S. Agency for International Development, Mr. Le said. Did that mean he had been sent away for re-education after liberation day, as were many who worked for the Americans?

"Oh no," Mr. Le said, grinning at Mr. Tan, the party secretary. "We knew each other during the war; we met from time to time, and after 1975 they both in the village government, on 'culture and information,'" he said. In other words, Mr. Le was one of the countless Vietnamese who played both sides of the street during the war.

## A GI Veteran Finds a Home in Vietnam

By Malcolm W. Browne  
*New York Times Service*

MY THANH AN, Vietnam — John Foggin, once a sergeant first class in the U.S. Army who spent five hard years fighting the Vietcong, has buried the past and found a home among his former enemies in this remote hamlet in the Mekong Delta.

Hidden in a rural palm grove across a river south of the market town of Ben Tre is an oasis of modest luxury where Mr. Foggin and his Vietnamese wife, Lan, plan to spend the rest of their days earning a living as cafe owners.

Trees shade a spacious cafe patio shared by the Foggin with their Vietnamese neighbors and customers, and amenities in the Foggin's home include air-conditioners, television, two telephones and a fax machine from which they can directly dial friends in Vietnam or back in the States. Water diverted from a nearby canal fills an ornamental pool in a pleasant garden.

To his neighbors, Mr. Foggin, 54, a tall, blond American, is more than a mere curiosity. He is regarded by residents like Tim Tan Duc, a Ben Tre hardware dealer, as a symbol of the healing process that is slowly closing the gulf that has lingered between Vietnam and the United States since the Communist victory in 1975.

"He lives like one of us — it's very unusual," said Mr. Duc's wife, Manh.

"As far as I know," Mr. Foggin said, "I'm the first GI to come back to Vietnam to live. But I know I won't be the last. There's something about this country that draws you back."

The Foggin have no car. But like most of their neighbors, they get around on the family motorcycle. Electric power outages have become less frequent, and there are no longer compulsory blackouts on weekends.

Last year, the Hanoi government dropped the requirement that all Vietnamese and foreign residents obtain permits for traveling from

one province to another, so the Foggin can move around the country freely.

"Every day things get better here," Mrs. Foggin said, "although we sometimes miss McDonald's hamburgers."

Mr. Foggin has built a dirt road and a wooden bridge to make his Ngoc Lan Cafe more accessible to visitors, and the refreshments, dancing and foreign ambience attract crowds of young people from Ben Tre on weekends.

Mr. Foggin says many of his customers are former Vietcong guerrillas who come to swap war stories with him and show off their scars.

He says a few people in Ben Tre still resent his presence.

"But on the whole we couldn't hope to have friendlier neighbors," he said. "Everyone is trying to learn English these days, and a lot of the local kids come to our cafe just to practice and improve pronunciation. They all want jobs with American companies in Vietnam, and for that you have to speak English."

Mr. Foggin's command of the Vietnamese language is shaky, and his wife translates and handles details of the family business.

Mr. Foggin, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, spent most of his adult life in the army. From 1967 to 1972, he served with the 11th Armored Cavalry and as an adviser to regional South Vietnamese forces at Xuan Loc.

Having served 22 years in the army, Mr. Foggin now has a military pension, supplemented by money he saved as a civilian construction expert in Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

The Foggin were living in San Diego in 1989 when they decided to take advantage of newly relaxed restrictions on visits by American citizens and see what life in Vietnam would be like.

They say they were drawn to Vietnam not only because rural life in the Mekong Delta was cheap and relatively easy, but also because robbers and criminal violence had tainted their lives in the United States.

Mrs. Foggin came to visit her relatives near

this hamlet in 1989, and her husband joined her during another extended visit in 1991. Last July, they settled here "for good," bought some land and built their cafe and house.

For the time being, the Foggin are living here on temporary visas that require them to leave the country every three months, but they expect to be issued resident visas eventually.

Meanwhile, they say they have no problems with the local People's Committee or the other Communist authorities; there is no U.S. Consulate in Vietnam to aid or protect American citizens.

Mr. Foggin looks back on the war with mixed feelings.

"We could have won the war if we'd had a consistent policy," he said, "but as it was, I think the war was wrong. Now, I think we ought to be helping Vietnam, Japanese and Thai businesses are exploiting Vietnam's need for machinery and technology, often selling the Vietnamese secondhand or defective products at high prices. Americans can provide honest value."

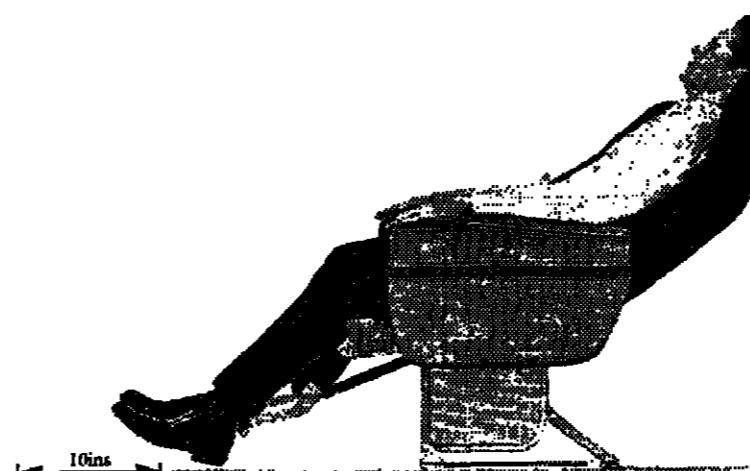
Mr. Foggin argues that far-reaching reforms are needed in Vietnam's administrative policies. "Corruption today is even worse than it was in the old days," he said.

He says the Hanoi government has also let educational standards decline perilously. "Children are supposed to be in school from 7 to 11 A.M., but most of them get out early and many don't attend classes at all. Illiteracy has become a real problem. Teachers make only \$25 a month, so they must find other incomes to live."

Despite the couple's relative isolation from such things as medical care, "it's a pretty nice life here, and we mean to stay," he said.

"My wife's sister is buried out in the little cemetery back there," he said, "and there are places for us, too, when our times come."

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# Herald Tribune

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## Beyond the Face-Lift

The hope remains that President Bill Clinton's D-Day tour of Europe signaled a new start on the administration's troubled foreign policy. In that regard, the replacing of three officials responsible for Europe could be a good first step. Richard Holbrooke will take over from Stephen Oxman as an assistant secretary of state; Alexander Vershbow will relieve Jeannie Walker at the National Security Council. And a figure yet to be named will replace Thomas Simons Jr. as coordinator of aid programs to the former Soviet Union.

These changes are useful but probably do not go far enough to calm the gathering alarm over the administration's foreign policy performance. Mr. Holbrooke brings intellectual and bureaucratic authority to his new job. Mr. Vershbow won high marks as Mr. Oxman's deputy. And Mr. Simons's replacement could re-energize a lagging aid effort.

What worries Americans and foreigners alike is the damage to U.S. credibility when an administration repeatedly fails to stand by either its promises or its threats. They are also troubled by an inability to focus on priorities and a decision-making process that seems to go on interminably and then produce only split-the-difference fudge.

The problem is not, as often argued, the president's lack of attention to foreign policy. His grasp of the important global issues is impressive. Nor does he lack ability to speak effectively, as he demonstrated during the D-Day tour. The problem is that he has deliberately cultivated the impression of a domestic-oriented president not personally engaged in foreign policy. That lack of visible leadership has become a major liability, weakening his ability to win Congress to his domestic agenda. The example of Jimmy Carter tells us that

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Boost for Kohl

The European parliamentary elections recently Winston Churchill's complaint about a pudding, that it lacked a theme.

A swing to the right among voters in the 12-nation European Union? Well, yes, except that Socialist parties emerged with the most seats in the European Parliament: 300 out of 567. True, Italy's former Communist Party did worse than expected, causing the resignation of its leader. But former Communists in Eastern Germany did better than expected on their old turf, winning a surprising 40 percent in what used to be East Berlin.

The European Parliament has only limited powers and is far from being the legislative seat of a true European Union. But these elections offer a useful barometer of political shifts. And this poll produced a big and unexpected winner, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. That could be important not just for Europe but for President Bill Clinton.

Outside Germany, protest voters punished long-time incumbents for failing to end a persistent recession. But Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats held their ground, taking 39 percent of the vote, some seven points more than the opposition Social Democrats. The far-right-wing Republican Party crumbled, while the Greens, an environmental party competing for left-wing votes, increased its share to 10 percent.

This was an excellent outcome for Mr. Kohl,

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Nasty Nuclear Mess

At the heavily polluted sites where the U.S. government produced nuclear weapons for nearly 50 years, a great cleanup is now under way. Nobody can say what it will cost. The country has not made up its mind on the fundamental issues — how clean these sites should be and how fast the job should be done. This year the Energy Department will spend \$6 billion on this work, with similar outlays scheduled as far ahead as the eye can see. Uneasy about these huge costs, Congress asked its Congressional Budget Office to take a look. In response, the CBO has offered a useful discussion of the nature of environmental risk.

In some places it would be safest to do nothing for many years, leaving installations isolated and guarded until well into the next century when radiation levels will have declined. That is what the Energy Department has decided to do with eight reactors at Hanford, Washington, that for decades produced plutonium and other ingredients of nuclear explosives. To remove the reactor cores and dismantle the buildings 75 years from now would cost one-third as much with one-third the exposure to radiation of the people doing the work, as doing it immediately.

Sometimes the cleanup creates risks — when, for example, burning dirt to destroy pollutants may blow toxic residues into the air. Unless hazardous materials are likely to leak into the atmosphere or water supplies, leaving them alone is often worth considering. The CBO suggests that the Energy Department may often be more likely to waste money by moving too fast rather than too slowly. In many places it has signed agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulators promising action on a timetable. But sometimes there is no effective technology to carry it out. In those cases it might do better to renegotiate the agreements and provide time for the development of better methods.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### The Post-Election Europe

It is difficult to say whether Europe comes out stronger or weaker from the European Parliament elections. The drop in voter participation demonstrates that the cheers of Europe's fans are getting weaker. Europe's importance in the face of the Yugoslav tragedy, its economic decline and the spread of unemployment have not sufficed to arouse interest. The new political landscape, in any case, will bring a tendency to give precedence to the advantages of a wider market, postponing the deadlines for the federal constitution, monetary union, common foreign and defense policies, the Social Charter and the rights of citizens.

— *Il Giorno (Milan)*.

## Afraid of Inflation, Unafraid of the Jobless

By Jim Hoagland

**W**ASHINGTON — One man's job is another man's basic point in the brave new economic world of the central bankers. Being unemployed may be bad for you, but cheer up. It cools inflation and should be good for the markets.

That is part of the unspoken (and unspeakable) philosophy that lies behind the manipulation of interest rates in the world's leading industrial economies in recent months. Because of the central bankers' abiding and unbalanced fear of inflation, declining unemployment rates have become a hair trigger for raising interest rates. Even if they have not noticed it, most Ameri-

**Central bankers see a sustained decline in unemployment as a terrible development.**

cans have recently felt the impact of the jobs-interest rate connection as the Federal Reserve pushed up rates (measured in "basis points") through the spring while unemployment moved down. The home purchaser's mortgage payments have gone up, and businesses seem to be restraining expansion and hiring, as the Fed desired.

The relationship is neither totally new nor a one-way street. Interest rates are generally lowered at times of soaring unemployment in the hope of stimulating the economy. Few complain that.

But two things are new. One is the high level of unemployment that needs to be sustained in developed economies for Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan and his international colleagues to feel secure in their jobs and reputations. Second is the politicians' acquiescence in this monetarist strategy which makes full employment not a

goal to be sought by government but something to be opposed at all costs.

In America, alarm bells now go off when 6.2 percent or less of the work force is unemployed. In Europe, the central banks' threshold number is closer to 10 percent. Anything less is a cause for gloom in the markets and action by the central bankers, who see a sustained decline in unemployment as a terrible development: a signal that 1980-style inflation is on its way back.

The bankers and fund managers resemble old generals refighting the last war after the battlefield has changed. They build a Maginot Line of high long-term interest rates instead of adapting monetary policy to a world in which the greater bankers to economic renewals are unemployment and lack of public investment in productive enterprises.

"This is tiring at windmills," says the New York investment banker Peter Rothman. Market heavyweights like Mr. Rothman, a Democrat, and Pete Peterson, a Republican, support the objectives of fighting inflation and deficit reduction. But they say they have to be coupled with sensible increased spending for national infrastructure to cut both short-term and long-term unemployment.

American policymakers have in fact moved from striving for full employment (in the 1960s) to accepting 4 percent unemployment as a tolerable feature of the labor market (in the 1970s) to today's 6 percent threshold with little public discussion. This hidden assumption about the "right" level of unemployment ties Reaganomics to Clintonomics, and links Paul Volcker's policies to those of his successor, Mr. Greenspan.

"Not long ago, 4 percent growth and 4 percent unemployment were not seen as something to

worry about," says Mr. Rothman. "In recent years, technology, restructuring and foreign competition have put significant downward pressure on prices and wages. It is illegal then to change the parameters and treat 3 percent growth and 6 percent unemployment as danger signals for inflation."

Why are the politicians quiet about this when the investment bankers speak out? They seem cowed by the success of Ross Perot's deficit-cutting demagogery and by the dangers of seeming soft on inflation.

The influence that Mr. Greenspan seems to exert on Bill Clinton is one theme of Bob Woodward's timely new book "The Agenda." The portrait of President Clinton is a familiar Southern one of the responsible populist — his heart is with the little man, but the banker just won't let him do the right thing. So the president reluctantly agrees to put his first priority on fighting the deficit and inflation instead of pushing for the billions in public investment in education and other infrastructure projects pledged in his 1992 campaign.

The Economist argued recently that neither the administration nor the book examines the premise of that "false dichotomy." The magazine added, "Not only are deficit reduction and big public investments not mutually exclusive, the latter are more or less impossible without the former," and "this brutal truth escapes the political people" around Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Rothman is more succinct: "Unless you have growth you cannot reduce the deficit."

Growth is measured in jobs as well as in stock and bond prices. Low inflation rates purchased by high unemployment will turn out to have been a dubious bargain.

The Washington Post

## War Drums Don't Rush Clinton

By Richard Cohen

**W**ASHINGTON — This town is itching to go to war. But with whom? Some in Congress and the journalistic community would prefer Bosnia. Others would prefer Haiti, where sanctions have been tightened and rumors abound that the Yanks are about to hit the beach. Still others prefer North Korea. Bomb its nuclear facilities and then, if we have to, fight another war on the Korean Peninsula.

If Bill Clinton did what was asked of him, the United States could be fighting in three different places at the same time — and maybe, as in the Vietnam War era, in its own streets as well. It is to his credit that America is fighting nowhere yet.

Waves of muddle-headedness come and go, sometimes abetted by a presidential remark or two, but Mr. Clinton just waits them out. Now, though, the war drums are growing more and more persistent something has to be done about North Korea — and quick. Something indeed has to be done, but what's the rush?

To most Americans, the Korean crisis must be nearly incomprehensible. What with the IAEA and the NPT, fuel rods and plutonium, it suggests a college course to be avoided at all costs. Yet America may well be going to war in Korea.

If war comes, it will only be after the Clinton administration has given North Korea every chance to get out of the box it has got itself into. That is because no one in Washington knows for sure what North Korea's intentions are. Is Kim Il Sung really intent on developing a nuclear arsenal and, possibly, selling those weapons to other rogue states like Libya or Iraq? If so, war is down the road a piece.

If, however, North Korea has blundered into its present spot or, by some wild chance, wants to leverage its nuclear program for some economic goodies, it is going to find an attentive ear in Washington. A second Korean War, after all, is almost unthinkable. Seoul is within artillery range of North Korea. So, for that matter, are many of the 37,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in South Korea. At this moment, this would be an ugly war.

In fact, the stakes are so high that the administration is inclined to let bygones be bygones. If North Korea wants to retain ambiguity about its past nuclear program, the Clinton administration is not going to protest. What matters is the course North Korea takes in the future — not whether it has the two bombs that the CIA says it may have, but whether it tests an atomic weapon and tries to develop others. Pulling out of the Nonproliferation Treaty would be a telling signal of intentions, and so would removing cameras and other devices by which nuclear programs are monitored. These steps would certainly heighten the crisis.

Trouble is, that is the course that North Korea seems to be on. It seems hell-bent on doing — what? No one can be sure. The only certainty is that it is playing a dangerous game. It said sanctions would be tantamount to war, and the Clinton administration has promised sanctions. Moreover, an American military buildup is under consideration. The administration is serious about being taken seriously.

The administration is following a prudent course. Bit by bit it is increasing the pressure on North Korea without issuing the sort of ultimatum that might be seen as a provocation. After all, time is not North Korea's ally. It is an old regime, deep into ideological senility. Its people are impoverished, the country near ruin. Some military units are not combat worthy because the personnel are undernourished, and in certain factories managers fear that starving workers will faint and fall into the machinery. They fear the loss of the machinery, of course.

Sooner or later, North Korea will go the way of East Germany and, to the chagrin of South Korea, ask for a reconciliation — and a handout. In the meantime, the United States and other countries must deal with a maddest, if not mad, regime whose intentions are neither clear nor, maybe, national. Either way, North Korea has to understand that it simply cannot have a nuclear arms program. The world, not to mention Bill Clinton, will not stand for it.

A war in the cause of nonproliferation may well be unavoidable. But a war based on misunderstanding and triggered by exaggerated notions of national pride ought to be avoided at all costs. If Mr. Clinton wants to take some time feeling out the North Korean position, then it ought to have it. What's the rush? There's always time for war.

The Washington Post

## Three Steps to Tame Tribalism and Unify Europe

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

**N**EW YORK — This is a problematic moment in the long history of Europe. Only a short while back, the magic number 1992 aroused expectations of a vibrant new Europe, united, more prosperous, more undaunted than ever before. Today the dream of European unity seems more distant than it was a decade or two decades ago.

What has befallen that dream? The answer is plain: nationalism.

Nationalism can work for good or ill according to the circumstances. It was nationalist resistance that defeated those like Napoleon and Hitler, who tried to unify Europe by force of arms. It is nationalist feeling that today frustrates leaders whose benevolent vision is to unify Europe by shared interest and mutual benefit, by persuasion and consent.

Nor has the end of the Cold War helped. The Soviet threat was a potent factor in the promotion of European unity. As the threat evaporated, so did the need to unite against a totalitarian energy — or even against the savagery unleashed in what once was Yugoslavia. Nothing has more discredited the vision of European unity than Europe's impotence before the Bosnian tragedy.

As a Yugoslav political scientist said — and who should know better? — "minorities are going to be an acid test for all post-Communist societies. With communism all but disappearing, tribal instincts are coming back." And the hostility of

one tribe toward another is among the most ancient of human reactions.

On every side today, in every country, ethnic and religious fanaticism is breaking nations. "The virus of tribalism," says The Economist, risks "becoming the AIDS of international politics — dormant for years, then flaring up to destroy countries."

High technology is shrinking the globe and overriding traditional boundaries. But integrating pressures drive people to seek refuge from global currents beyond their control and understanding. The more people feel themselves adrift in a cold, impersonal, anonymous world, the more desperately they embrace some warm, familial, intelligible, protective human unit — the more they crave a politics of identity.

Integration and disintegration thus are the opposites that feed on each other. The more the world integrates, the more people cling to their own in groups increasingly defined in post-ideological days by ethnic and religious emotions.

Yugoslavia is only the most murderous portent of a darkening future. What was once the Soviet Union contains 104 distinct nationalities, 22 of which have populations of more than a million. Twenty-five million Russians live outside Russia. The Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences tells us that

there are now more than 160 border disputes in the ex-Soviet Union.

Two million Hungarians live in Romania, 700,000 in Slovakia. In all, 30 percent of the Hungarians live outside Hungary. And 300,000 thousand Germans — 200,000 Ukrainians live in Poland. Not Western Europe lacking in ethnic and linguistic minorities.

According to the 1993 UN report on refugees, more than one in every 120 people on the globe is a refugee. It is estimated that 25 million people will migrate into the European Union in the next decade, mostly people of Turkish origin who have lived in Germany for a couple of generations. Europe must accept the inevitability of heterogeneity — and the consequent need to persuade heterogeneous peoples to live together in civil society and harmony.

The United States had the advantage of settlers who (mostly) came to its shores precisely in order to acquire a new identity. Citizenship has been defined in terms not of ethnic origin but of political ideals, however imperfectly we Americans have lived up to those ideals.

We have developed traditions and agencies of assimilation. The melting pot, though uneven in its workings, has created a new nationality, *el pluralismo*.

As Gunnar Myrdal wrote in "An American Dilemma," his great study of race relations in the United States: "The minority peoples

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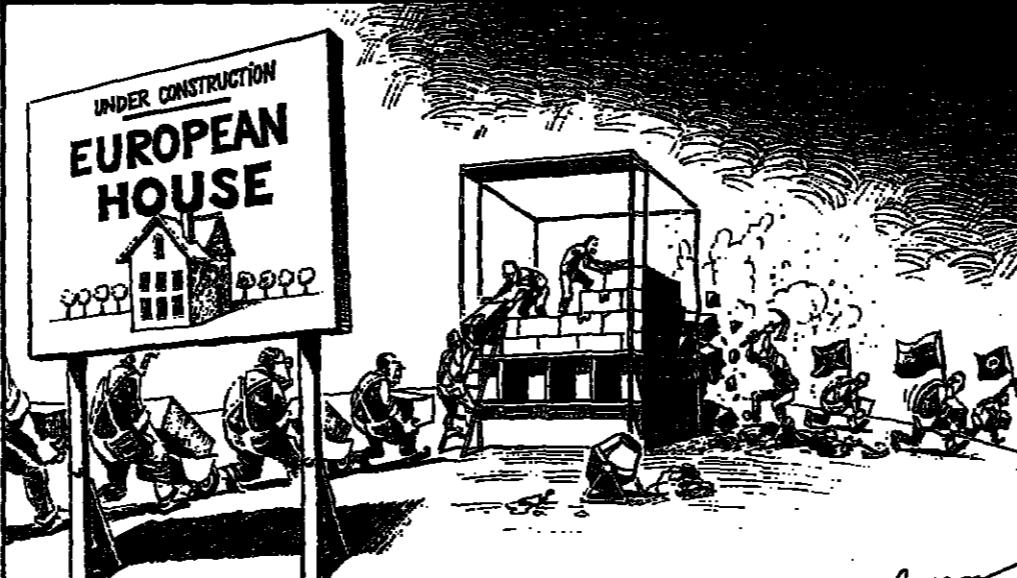
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## Get Moving and Lock In Europe's East

By Flora Lewis

**D**RESDEN — It will take 30 years to rebuild the Frauenkirche, the 18th century church that was this city's proudest monument until a massive Allied air raid in the closing days of World War II destroyed practically everything. But the work has started, slowly by numbers.

The decision to restore Dresden to the baroque magnificence that earned it the name of Florence of the North is being carried out. Already towers, museums, broad terraces along the stately Elbe begin to match the old paintings of the capital of Saxony, once one of Europe's richest kingdoms.

This is at the heart of what reuni-

tion means to Germany: restoring the link with the past and with its European neighborhood. The Communist East German regime had finally started some reconstruction in the 1980s. But for a long time it deliberately left the rubble and damage and built only Stalin-style structures to mark the break with the past and recall the city's passage of horror.

As Premier Kurt Biedenkopf puts it, until the collapse of communism the Federal Republic was the easternmost part of Western Europe. Now "Germany is the center of the West." That is meant psychologically and historically as well as geographically. "With a Polish Pope, how can it be denied that Poland is part of Western Europe?"

## OPINION

## Forty Years After Brown, The Change Is Profound

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Forty years ago Tuesday the Supreme Court started the United States on an extraordinary undertaking to undo 300 years of legally unenforced racism. That was the effect of *Brown v. Board of Education*, decided on May 17, 1954.

There is a certain step-by-stepism now about the Brown decision. After all, it is not race remains the American dilemma: disadvantages, we will suffer or did it make?

But the skeptics have never known, or to then. As Andy Young remarked, "What difference

The New York Times

open six years after Brown Board of Education, not one black child was in a public school or college with whites in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi or Virginia.

recently: "People don't realize how bad things were. They can't imagine."

In 1954, and still 10 years later, black Americans were kept from voting in Mississippi, much of Alabama and Louisiana and parts of Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee. A black who tried even to register in some communities risked his job, his home, his life.

Throughout the Deep South blacks were forbidden by local law to enter most restaurants or other places of public accommodation. They were barred from "white" hospitals and ambulances. A Birmingham ordinance forbade them to ride in "white" taxis; a rule that was considered an extreme example of petty apartheid in Johannesburg.

The Brown case was about public schools; the Supreme Court held that segregated education was "inherently unequal." But the message was far more profound. From now on the constitutional guarantee of "the equal protection of the laws" would mean just that.

"Among other things the Brown decision sent a message to blacks," Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general for civil rights from 1961 to 1964, said last month at a conference at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

"Students like John Lewis simply knew that time had come."

John Lewis was the founder and leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which protested against racial oppression with amazing courage. Today he is a congressman from Georgia.

"This country is a different country now," Mr. Lewis told the Kennedy Library conference.

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

*The New York Times.*

"It is a better country. We have witnessed a nonviolent revolution."

In 1964, Mr. Lewis noted, there were fewer than 100 black elected officials in all the Southern states. Today there are nearly 7,000. Forty members of Congress are black. One is from Mississippi: something utterly unimaginable in 1964.

To achieve that result required a combination of legal, social and political action. The white Southern political structure resisted the desegregation orders of the courts with success for years.

As late as 1960, six years after the Brown decision, not a single black child was in a public school or even a state university with whites in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi or Virginia. The courts could not end legally enforced racism alone.

What happened was that protests, and brutal suppression of those protests by white officials, aroused the conscience of Americans who had not known or cared much about segregation. President Kennedy made the first speech ever from the White House calling racism a moral issue. President Lyndon Johnson pressed for action.

The result was the Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing discrimination in jobs and public accommodations. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, as it was enforced, opened the voting rolls and transformed Southern politics.

That is what Mr. Lewis meant by a nonviolent revolution. It really was that: a revolution in the law of race relations as decisive as the transformation we have just witnessed in South Africa.

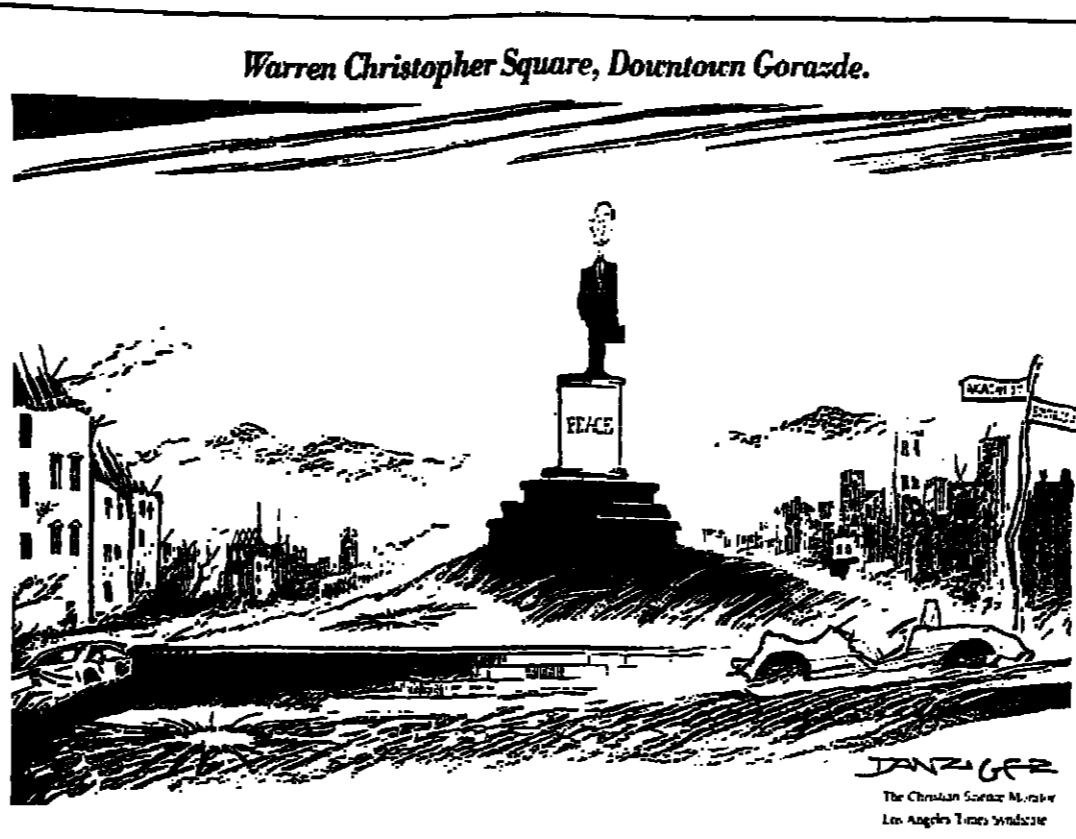
To note this anniversary, and celebrate it, is not to overlook the injustice and inequalities that remain. Too many black American children are born into a ghetto life that stacks the odds overwhelmingly against them.

But what America did accomplish was remarkable. Roger Wilkins, who is as aware as anyone of the task that remains, wrote in *The Nation* magazine that the Brown decision brought enormous social change.

Segregation ended, and "blacks moved into positions undreamed of in the pre-Brown world — chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, quarterback in the NFL, mayors of major cities ..."

For blacks in the middle class, many barriers are down. The terrible reality that remains is the underclass. That is a crisis not for blacks alone but for all Americans.

*The New York Times.*



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Military in a Democracy

Regarding "When a Military Establishment Drifts Away From the Society" (Opinion, April 14) by William Pfaff:

The issue of military influence on a democratic society is ever timely and, in this case, very complex. Mr. Pfaff, I fear,

mightily to make the professional army a success. Great seas of statistics supposedly prove that the "all-volunteer" army is superior to the draftee army. I am not so sure. Certainly, the professional army is tidier, more malleable, and easier to manage than the volunteer army. I have my doubts, however, if it is more representative. The same poor, black and white working classes make up the army as during the Vietnam War. In the draftee army, there was a nice leavening, in both the officer corps and the enlisted ranks, with better-educated young people who had different viewpoints from us lifers.

Mr. Pfaff compares the current professional U.S. Army with the Prussian professional army and with the development of state militarism in Wilhelmian Germany. So far, the results have been just the opposite. The U.S. military leadership has been much more reluctant to commit troops than have the Bush and Clinton administrations, keeping U.S. ground forces out of the Balkan quagmire (so far), showing reluctance to get into Somalia (and, as events have proved, rightly so) and insisting on a clear, achievable strategy in the Gulf.

STEPHEN KLEIN.  
Munich.

Regarding "America's Upstart in Uniform Should Go Quietly Back to Base" (Opinion, April 11) by Richard K. Kohn:

If, as the writer suggests, the military sees itself as separate from society, then this has been a two-way street. Since the draft was ended, the number of citizens with military experience has been greatly reduced. This becomes significant when

these people enter government service. Most military personnel recognize the need for civilian oversight; the example of General MacArthur is drummed into officers from early on. The difficulty comes when the civilians in oversight positions have no knowledge of military power and its components.

In the current U.S. cabinet, not only is there a shortage of relevant military experience — only Vice President Al Gore and Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown have recent experience — but this is the first modern administration to be markedly apathetic to the military.

The sad fact is not that the military has grasped control from the civilians, but that civilian leadership has given it away.

MICHAEL D. KANNER.  
Heidelberg, Germany.

## Italy: To Avert Erosion

Memories are lamentably short and there is a natural tendency to forgive and forget. Notwithstanding, there can be no compromise with evil. Any person or group that marches under the banner of fascism or Nazism or any of their reincarnations must be barred from the democratic precincts of the European Union. It is urgent that the situation in Italy be studied carefully in the EU and necessary conclusions drawn. It would be better to add to Italy's political difficulties than to make a mockery of a democratic institution. Surely there are enough wise and prudent Italians to save their democracy from any erosion.

ROBERT F. ILLING.  
Porto, Portugal.

## A Hot One for the Court: Doctor-Assisted Suicide

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — For the past few weeks,

while the United States waited to see who would be nominated to the Supreme Court, a series of lower court decisions was being laid down, one case after another, like stepping stones, leading to the door of the courthouse.

Whoever sits on the highest bench is going to be there when one of the most sensitive issues arrives: the issue of doctor-assisted suicide. The question will

be in the debate over abortion in the early 1970s. We are at the beginning.

Ethicists and advocates may have done a great deal of thinking about suicide, but the image in the public mind is still largely that of the one in Thomas Hyde's videotape. It is the portrait of a painfully, terminally ill person. It is us.

We have not yet traversed all the slippery slopes around this territory. Nor have we wrestled, compromised, argued through a list of safeguards.

We have only begun to discuss when and who and under what circumstances which patients should get the help of which doctors. When is pain truly uncontrollable? What is terminal? Who needs a doctor's help in dying and who needs our help in living?

These questions are being explored in places like Michigan where a legislative commission is meeting and in Oregon where careful advocates have produced a ballot initiative.

But in America, the courts continually preempt public debates. In 1973, the Supreme Court issued the abortion decision in *Roe v. Wade*. But Justice Harry Blackmun's compromise did not mute the controversy. An abortion war followed in which a scorched-earth policy replaced the search for common ground.

Now we are about to scrutinize Justice Blackmun's likely successor, Stephen Breyer. We will measure his humanity as carefully as his mind. Because there are cases making their way inexorably to his doorstep. And the furor over the end of life could be every bit as intense as the furor over the beginning of life.

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## No Further Appeal

HELF U.S. District Judge Barbara Rothstein of Washington State has discovered buried deep in the constitution what no one had heretofore been able to find: the right to assisted suicide. If there is to be a right to assisted suicide, why stop with the terminally ill? Under what principle should the nonterminally ill or even the healthy be denied the autonomy of assisted suicide?

This is the exact opposite of what a federal district court judge in Seattle had decided days earlier. There, Judge Barbara J. Rothstein struck down a 140-year-old state ban on assisted suicide, saying that the law violated the 14th Amendment by restricting a person's liberty.

"There is no more profoundly personal decision," she wrote, "nor one which is closer to the heart of personal liberty than the choice which a terminally ill person makes to end his or her suffering and hasten an inevitable death." So the sides are joined with more cases to come.

About 10 U.S. states make it illegal to help someone commit suicide. In opinion polls, the public is in favor of letting doctors aid the terminally, painfully ill who want to die. But at the voting polls, they have to fight. Indeed, in Washington State, some of the same people who brought their case to the ballot in 1991 and lost, brought their case to the court in 1994 and won.

Judge Rothstein's opinion leaned heavily on the Supreme Court's abortion decisions. But the analogy to abortion is not just a legal one. It is a political one.

We Americans are at the same point in the debate over suicide, assisted suicide, the right-to-die, and euthanasia, that we

— Charles Krauthammer  
in The Washington Post.

With the help of Europe's No. 1 in telecommunications, a leading car manufacturer designs safer and better cars faster.

The success of international companies is becoming increasingly dependent on information logistics. That's why more and more of these companies are taking advantage of Telekom information management systems. One particularly good illustration of this is the Telekom contribution to the WAN (Wide Area Network) project at Ford Motor Co. This worldwide data network, which links all Ford national and international operations, was set up and running in the shortest possible time. Its objective: to create a cost-efficient communications system. One feature is its ability to transmit the results and data of computer-simulated crash tests to and from the company's research and development centres based in Cologne (Germany), Dunton (England), and Ford's supercomputer in Detroit (USA). Compared to real-life testing, this dramatically cuts down the time it takes to acquire vital design information.

To successfully complete this project, Telekom undertook all negotiations with the various international telecommunications authorities, created a special project team to investigate all project-related

requirements and coordinated all the transmission channels to suit the customer's demands.

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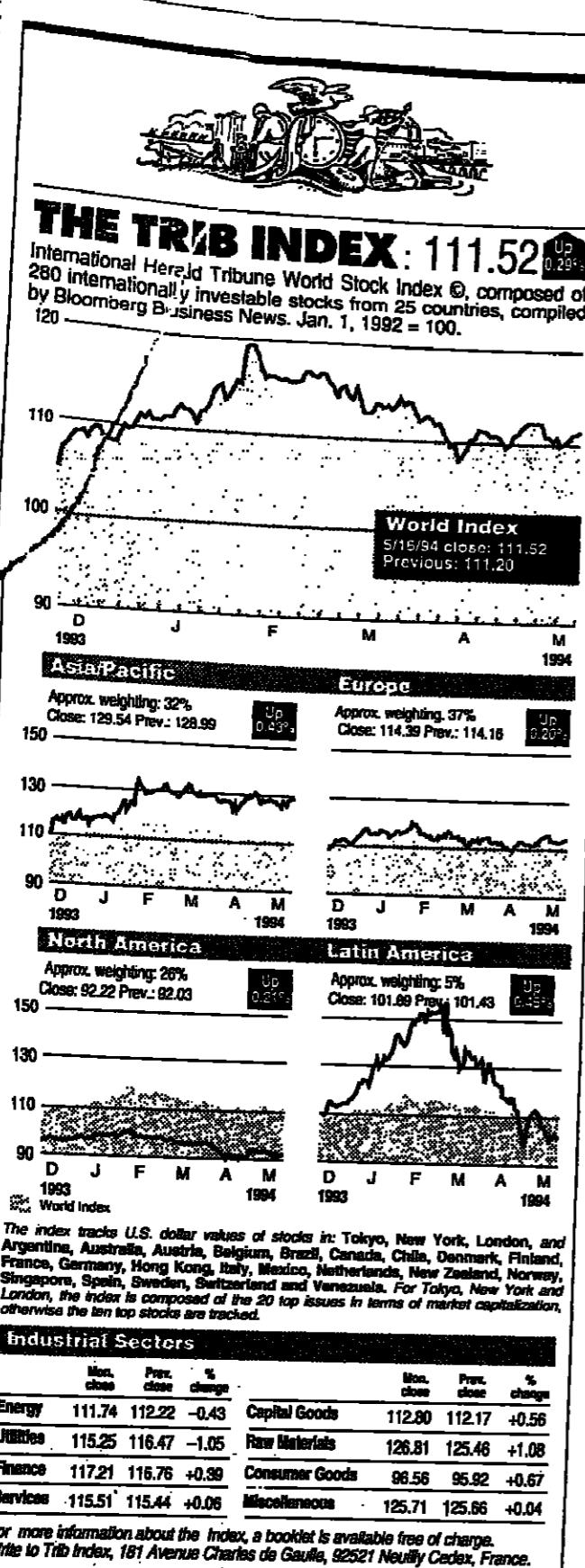
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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, May 17, 1994

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## Mead Set To Sell Nexus

The Associated Press

DAYTON, Ohio — Mead Corp. said Monday that it would probably sell Mead Data Central Inc., a subsidiary that offers the Lexis and Nexis on-line information services.

Mead Corp., which makes and sells paper and pulp, said it would use the proceeds to improve its businesses in these areas as well as in its packaging, paperboard, container materials, school and office products divisions.

The company has hired the Wall Street investment adviser Goldman Sachs & Co. to evaluate whether selling is the best way to divest itself of Mead Data Central.

"We've just started the process," said Betsy Russo, a Mead Corp. spokeswoman. "We think the most logical conclusion will be a sale to a strategic buyer."

Mead Data Central is a major provider of on-line legal, news and financial information services and operates in the electronic publishing market. Nexus is the company's computer-assisted research service for general and business news, while Lexis is its legal research service.

Mead Corp. bought the company in 1968 for \$6 million. In 1993, the subsidiary earned \$50.4 million on sales of \$351 million. The previous year, it had earnings of \$30.6 million on sales of \$495 million.

Mead Data Central employs about 3,800 workers worldwide. Last August, the company laid off 400 workers in a cost-cutting move.

Steven Mason, Mead Corp. chairman, said that if Mead Data Central is sold, Mead could use the proceeds to strengthen its competitive position by buying other businesses, improving productivity, reducing debt or buying back stock.

Mead Corp., based in Dayton, has offices and operations in 30 countries and employs about 22,000 people. It reported first-quarter profit of \$27.6 million.

By contrast, Venezuela's \$6.1 billion bailout represents 11 percent of Venezuela's gross national product and 75 percent of the government's 1995 federal budget.

Mead said its directors decided to focus on the company's forest-products business. "I think it's probably a reasonable thing for them to do because this is not the main guts of their business," said John Weller, director of the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Dayton.

## Venezuela Banks: A 'Catastrophe' Awaiting Rescue

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

banker in Caracas said, reviewing the collapse. "The regulators weren't trained. They didn't have a budget."

Last fall, when Banco Latino officials began to realize that their house of cards was collapsing, they started transferring hundreds of millions of dollars overseas. In the final frenetic days, one bank director foresaw judicial orders on freezing assets and sold his million-dollar mansion.

Venezuela has no tradition of punishing white-collar crime. Three bank failures in the late

1970s resulted in one officer being jailed for one year.

In the Banco Latino case, a criminal court judge issued 83 arrest warrants in early March. The list was apparently prepared by copying names out of the bank's most recent annual report.

The following week, the judge excused herself from the case, but left the arrest warrants standing.

Four months later, only six of 83 suspects have surrendered. Virtually all the others are believed to be abroad.

Venezuelans, displaying little confidence in their banking, legal or political systems, keep about \$30 billion in foreign banks. Deposits in Venezuelan banks total only \$12.7 billion.

## Feuding EU Officials Dim Summit Prospects

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union officials clashed sharply Monday over proposals to press ahead with deregulation and to finance transportation and information highways, dimming prospects for Union leaders to agree on concrete measures to stimulate growth and job creation.

While the German plan got strong support from Britain, Jacques Delors, the commission president, attacked the plan as an end-run around the authority of the executive body.

Mr. Delors and Kenneth Clarke,

Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, also renewed their dispute over financing of the highways, high-speed railways and information networks considered essential to Europe's future competitiveness and ability to create jobs.

Confrontations at meetings of EU foreign and finance ministers here show that the Union remains deeply divided between countries led by Britain and Germany, which believe deregulation and lower costs hold the key to ending Europe's job crisis, and a camp led by France, the European Commission, the EU executive agency, which has proposed a massive program of public works projects.

The division has raised the risk that the summit meeting in Corfu will be a mere repeat of the leaders last meeting in Brussels in December, when they endorsed the broad outlines of a commission study on jobs and competitiveness without endorsing any specific actions.

But Mr. Clarke remained adamantly opposed, saying there was plenty of funding available from the European Investment Bank and the private sector. He was supported by Germany, which is unwilling to endorse new EU spending at a

time of stiff budget cuts at home and by France. Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said funding already available from the Union budget and the European Investment Bank were more than sufficient to finance the top 10 project that EU leaders were expected to approve at Corfu — a list that includes the Paris-Berlin high-speed rail line pushed by France.

Officials of Britain, France and Germany said that as a result of their opposition, there was little chance that Mr. Delors would win the funding commitment he was seeking from the summit meeting.

In other matters Monday

France blocked the approval of a trade pact with Russia that would offer Moscow the prospect of eventual free-trade agreement.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said the pact negotiated by the commission in recent weeks lacked adequate safeguards to protect France's nuclear-fuel industry from cheap Russian uranium exports. He said he would continue to insist that union trade be excluded from the agreement, a position he will take in Moscow on Thursday.

The other 11 EU foreign ministers said they were ready to endorse the pact, however, and a commission official said he believed the French were merely taking "an more stab at getting a better deal. Good luck to them."

## Singapore Economy Surges 11%

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy grew 11 percent in the first quarter, well above government expectations, but a spokesman said Monday the pace was likely to slow to a more sustainable 8.0 percent for all of 1994.

The first quarter's growth was faster than our expectation," a trade and industry spokesman said.

But he said the government did not think the economy would overheat because growth should slow to an inflation-adjusted 8.0 percent in gross domestic product for all of 1994.

The first-quarter spurt compares with 7.5 percent growth in the 1993 first quarter and 10.7 percent growth in the fourth quarter of 1993. The ministry said "exceptionally strong performance" in the manufacturing sector and continued good performance in financial and services sectors aided growth.

Private economists said they expected GDP to grow at a real 8.0 percent this year against 9.9 percent in 1993.

Paul Schimyck, a regional economist with Smith Barney Shearson Hg Asia, said economic growth this year would be more balanced, with contributions from various core sectors such as manufacturing, financial and business services.

Last year's stock-market boom was a major contributor to 1993 growth. That boom was likely to disappear this year, leading to a deceleration in economic growth, he said.

Mr. Schimyck said declining unit labor costs, easing pressures on business costs and higher foreign investment were positive factors for the economy.

The ministry said the unit business cost index of the manufacturing sector fell by 1.2 percent in the first quarter against the like 1993 period amid a 2.7 percent fall in labor costs.

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### Asian Values Deserve More Respect

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

**W**ASHINGTON — Suddenly the world is witnessing the opening shots in a cultural clash between Asian and American values, and so far America is losing. It is high time for a change of tactics.

The conflict is not just about corporal punishment in Singapore. Nor is it limited to the political and social differences stemming from American individualism versus Asian collectivism.

It is also about the different ways Asia and the West do business and resolve commercial and economic disputes. The way it plays out may change the way the world economy is run.

Asia's new assertiveness flows from the growing recognition of its economic power. After years in which the West has talked down to them, many Asians feel they have finally tipped the scales of history in their favor.

Asians feel they have finally tipped the scales of history in their favor.

through the Group of Seven will become increasingly less credible. The same goes for the West's dominance over multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund — and, next year, the World Trade Organization.

Mr. Gartman argues that with the rules of

the WTO by no means set in

concrete, it will have to take Asian ways of

doing things into account or risk being

passed by Asian nations.

Asia's contribution will be different.

Asians do not, for example, share the litigious

and confrontational Anglo-Saxon approach to disputes, where courts rule in favor of one

of two adversaries.

Asians believe in consensus; they prefer

arbitration, and they often give greater importance to personal than to contractual relationships. They also accept more government

involvement in trade and industry than most Western-Saxons.

Furthermore, Mr. Gartman maintains, Western leverage over the rest of the world is slipping. The West is no longer so dominant in supplying foreign aid and military protection or in advanced technology.

Of course, the West's rules still largely hold sway. And the United States has a good chance to reinforce them by quickly ratifying the outcome of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks — effectively an intra-Western deal between Washington and Brussels — and bringing China into the WTO while it is still prepared to accept Western conditions.

But Washington cannot simply impose its values. If it tries to, there is a clear risk that the Asians will set up their own arrangements, from which the United States might find itself excluded — as Malaysia, for instance, is already advocating.

That would be the end of Mr. Clinton's vaunted Pacific community. Around the world, other developing countries could be increasingly tempted to adopt the Asian rather than Western economic and political model.

Of course, some Asian government attitudes are self-serving. Japan, for example, clearly hopes to do better business in China by playing down human rights and aligning itself culturally with Beijing. As many Asians admit, their societies are far from perfect. There is nothing to be smug about.

Nobody is saying that America has to abandon its values. But American values will have a better chance of prevailing if the United States starts treating its Asian partners with greater respect. As Mr. Gartman puts it, Washington must cultivate a new leadership style — one based not on fiat but on consultation.

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In an internal State Department document, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord warns — correctly — that Washington's attitude is driving Asian countries into a common front against the United States.

At the Commerce Department, Jeffrey E. Gartman, undersecretary for international trade, contends that Asian values and principles will in the future have to play a greater role in the global economy.

As Asia surges forward, Western attempts to control international decision-making

is involvement in trade and industry than most Western-Saxons.

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**MARKET DIARY****GTE-EDS Talks Lift Phone Shares**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
**NEW YORK** — U.S. stocks were mixed Monday, but telephone stocks rallied after Sprint Corp. said it was talking to Electronic Data Systems Corp. about a possible merger.

Telecommunication stocks got a boost from the announcement.

"The company said that telecom compa-

nies "are going to be central players

**U.S. Stocks**

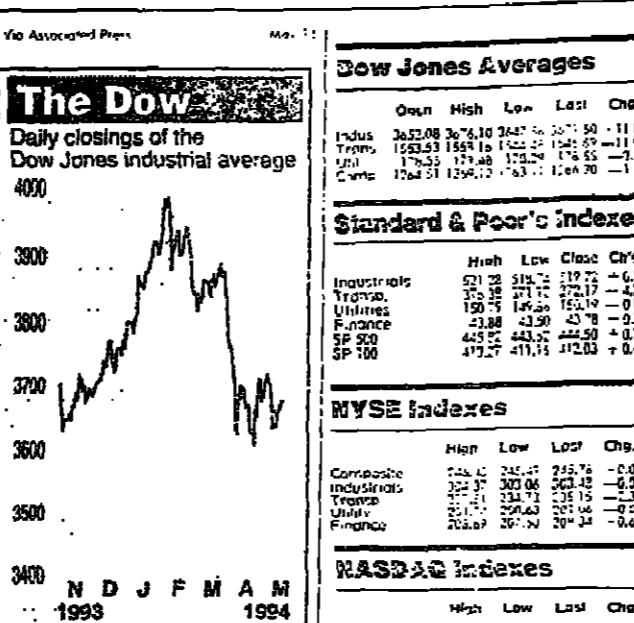
regarding information develops and the information is processed," said Kurt Brunner, an analyst at PNC Bank in Philadelphia.

The Standard & Poor's Telecommunications Long Distance Index gained 7.46, more closing at 337.11.

Meanwhile, bonds rose for a third in today amid expectations that after more than three months, the market's rout may have run its course.

The Nasdaq Composite fell 5.01 to close at 711.91, as networking stocks continued to fall on Cisco System's warning last Friday that orders were slowing. Cisco lost 2% on Monday to 22% after falling 5% on Friday.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

**NYSE Most Actives**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WoolMart	5554	234	221	-1
Glucos	3572	534	497	-2
Univrs	3824	104	104	+1
EMC	2267	14	14	-1
Pharm	1893	225	214	-1
Kinect	1846	154	142	-1
Dupont	1599	404	390	-1
Oncor	1682	185	185	-1
NHL	1675	4	5	-1

**NASDAQ Most Actives**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco	3644	325	315	-1
Intel	3782	32	317	-1
Perf	2231	14	13	-1
MCI	1766	255	250	-1
Acorn	1520	23	21	-1
Genentech	1507	23	19	-1
Quantum	13271	147	125	-1
Novell	1280	185	178	-1
Compaq	1280	34	34	-1
Cirrus	1745	34	30	-1

**AMEX Most Actives**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chev's	8815	204	198	-1
USAA	5560	244	244	-1
SPOR	4504	434	427	-1
Rothko	4064	414	374	-1
Evolu	3554	179	174	-1
Hanover	3544	6	5	-1
Vicex	2905	274	27	-1

**NASDAQ Diary****Market Sales**

Today	Prev.
4 sum.	cons.
NYSE	324,67
Total	308,82
In millions	211,29

**Spot Commodities****U.S. Futures**

Today	Prev.
4 sum.	cons.

**Market Sales****U.S. Futures**

Today	Prev.
4 sum.	cons.

**Market Sales****U.S. Futures**

Today	Prev.
4 sum.	cons.

**Weather Concerns Drive Commodity Rally****Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**NEW YORK** — Concerns that weather and pests would harm crops sparked a rally in commodity prices Monday.

The gains in agricultural commodities triggered fears of inflation, which lifted the price of precious metals as investors bought them to hedge against rising consumer prices.

Silver fell July delivery on the Commodity Exchange rose 16 cents an ounce, to \$2.507, while gold for June delivery advanced \$2.50 an ounce, to \$315.20.

"These gains in the commodities are suggesting that inflation should not be too far away," said Hans Kashyap, president of Analytics Research Corp.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, Reuters)

**EUROPEAN FUTURES****Metals****Standard & Poor's Indexes****NYSE Indexes****AMEX Stock Index****Dow Jones Bond Averages****NYSE Diary****AMEX Diary****NASDAQ Diary****Spot Commodities****Market Sales****U.S. Futures****Market Sales**

## In Russia, De Beers Not a Diamond's Best Friend

By Suzanne Possehl

*New York Times Service*

ST. PETERSBURG — When the Soviet Union agreed four years ago to sell 95 percent of its exported uncut diamonds through the international diamond cartel run by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the deal gave the cash-starved Russians an immediate loan of \$1 billion and membership in one of the world's most exclusive monopolies.

But Russia's diamond sellers are now saying they regret the move. They are talking of pursuing a more independent course that could make Russia the diamond-rich nation to mine, cut and market its own gems to diamond cutters in the United States, Belgium, Israel and India.

Whether they want to strike a better deal with De Beers or actually go it alone is uncertain. But Leonid Guryevich, the deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Committee on Precious Metals and Gems, compared the latter possibility to a colony breaking from its colonizers.

"Our current relationship with De Beers is such that they want us to remain as a source of raw materials," he said. "We're not getting as much as we should for our diamonds."

Russia has considerable influence as the world's

second-largest diamond producer by weight and the third-largest producer by value. Mr. Guryevich said that Russia sold \$1.2 billion of diamonds last year to De Beers, helping the cartel to post record earnings of \$4.36 billion in 1993.

Russia also produced \$640 million worth of polished diamonds and about \$175 million of industrial diamonds, Mr. Guryevich said, for a total of \$2 billion in diamonds last year.

Almost all of Russia's diamonds come from Sakha, an autonomous republic in northeastern Siberia formerly called Yakutia. But with some geologists predicting that Sakha's alluvial deposits could dry up in 15 to 30 years, work has begun on another large diamond mine near Arkhangelsk in the Far North to keep the gems flowing.

Through its Central Selling Organization in London, De Beers controls more than 80 percent of the world's rough-diamond trade, with 50 percent by value coming from the company's own mines in South Africa. Russia's diamonds account for the second-biggest component of the trade, 26 percent by value. Consequently, the world diamond market could tremble if Russia were to break away from De Beers.

"We have ongoing discussions with the Russians and have pointed out to them the possibility of dis-

rupting the stability of the diamond market," said Roger van Eeghen, a spokesman for De Beers in Moscow. "De Beers has been buying rough diamonds from Russia since 1959 under various contractual arrangements. From 1963 to 1990, the old Soviet Union refused to deal openly with De Beers, South African company, because of apartheid in South Africa."

Ray A. Clark, the general director of the De Beers office in Moscow, said De Beers had been buying rough diamonds from Russia since 1959 under various contractual arrangements. From 1963 to 1990, the old Soviet Union refused to deal openly with De Beers, South African company, because of apartheid in South Africa.

But on July 25, 1990, the failing Soviet Union, desperate for hard currency, signed a contract granting De Beers exclusive rights to export its uncut diamonds for five years. Mr. Clark said both sides would be sitting down to renegotiate the agreement, which expires at the end of 1995. Mr. Guryevich said the negotiations could begin as early as this month.

Russian diamond officials say that Russia could earn more by funneling the diamonds through its domestic polishing industry rather than through using De Beers.

"Everybody knows polished diamonds bring in more than uncut ones," said Yevgeny M. Bychikov, the chairman of the Committee on Precious Metals and Gems. "Why should we be giving away our profits?" Mr. Guryevich contended that De Beers was using

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# Singapore Air Net Drops on Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**SINGAPORE** — Singapore Airlines Ltd. said Monday that price competition and the strong Singapore dollar shaved nearly 6 percent from net income in its financial year ended in March.

The airline earned a net \$80.1 million Singapore dollars (\$51.16 million) in 1993-94, down from \$80.6 million dollars in the previous year.

## ASEAN Nations Resisting West's Labor Prodding

Agence France-Presse

**SINGAPORE** — Southeast Asia's booming economies must resist Western demands to improve workers' wages and welfare benefits in return for more trade, Singapore's deputy prime minister said Monday.

Lee Hsien Loong told labor ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that developing countries should determine the pace at which workers' benefits evolve.

In response to Western criticism of labor tactics in some Southeast Asian countries, the ministers are expected to issue a statement on Tuesday rejecting pressure from the United States and some European Union members to include social clauses in future trade agreements.

"We cannot make changes to suit other's standards," Mr. Lee told labor ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN officials say that industrialized nations' new focus on labor conditions is aimed at eroding their competitiveness by forcing them to raise wages to the levels in developed nations.

Revenue rose to 6.2 billion dollars from 5.6 billion.

Rising costs for wages, fuel, aircraft maintenance and landing and parking fees contributed to the weaker results, the airline said.

Intense worldwide competition amid slow economic growth in the United States, Europe and Japan also took a toll, although other regions in Asia prospered, it said.

"The outlook for 1994-95 is mixed," the company said. "The U.S. economy is experiencing growth. Asia, with the exception of Japan, is still buoyant, so passenger traffic in the Asia-Pacific area should see moderate growth."

Analysts continued to recommend the airline's stock.

"The preliminary figures for this year are encouraging," said Steven Koh, airline analyst at Vickers Dallas Singapore. "We have probably seen the bottom of the airline industry."

He said he expected the airline's operating margin to rise to 3.5 percent in 1995-96 from 2.8 percent in 1993-94 and 3.5 percent in 1993-94.

The airline's stock jumped to 7.00 dollars Monday from 7.55 Friday.

The airline was not as optimistic about its outlook as the analysts. It said that with continued intense competition, passenger yields may not "improve much."

The airline said its yield, or the money earned by flying a metric one kilometer, declined to 76 cents last year, with passenger yields down 3.5 percent and cargo yields down 7.1 percent.

Price competition accounted for part of the drop in overall yield, while the rise of the Singapore dollar accounted for the balance, the airline said.

Capital spending totaled 2.01 billion dollars in the year, up from 1.79 billion dollars the previous year, with 90 percent spent on aircraft.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

# Penang Goes Electronic From Nutmeg Port to Silicon Valley

Reuters

**PENANG, Malaysia** — Seagate Technology Inc., the California-based maker of computer hard disks, has just opened its third plant in five years in the northern resort island of Penang, Malaysia's answer to the Silicon Valley.

Alan Shugart, Seagate's president, said he could have set up his plants anywhere in the world, but he chose to put them in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Thailand and Malaysia because he liked to visit these places.

"I only do things because it is fun," he said. "And I put my money where I can have fun."

A popular beach resort during British colonial times, Penang was then known as the Isle of Temples because of its many Buddhist and Hindu temples.

Mr. Shugart also owns a restaurant, a publishing company and a computer repair company.

Penang Seagate Industries' new plant is the largest magnetic recording-head assembly facility in Southeast Asia, but Mr. Shugart said global demand was exceeding the capacity of the Seagate plants.

"It looks like I have to open another plant next year," he said earlier this month during the inauguration ceremony for the latest facility, which was valued at \$57 million.

Seagate has 17 plants employing 50,000 workers scattered around the globe. It produces basic components for hard disks in the United States and Northern Ireland, ships them to Penang for assembly, sends them to neighboring Thailand for another stage of assembly and to Singapore for final assembly.

Seagate posted revenue of \$909.27 million for the third quarter of its financial year, which ended on April 1, up 20.6 percent from the comparable period a year earlier.

Its 6,000 workers in Penang are among the 200,000 in Malaysia's fast-growing electronics industry, which has become the country's largest manufacturing sector in the past few years.

Malaysia's electronic exports totaled \$4.6 billion ringgit (\$13.26 billion) in 1992, the most recent figures available.

Once known more for its business as a free port and its nutmeg exports, Penang alone accounted for 10.6 billion ringgit worth of electronics products in 1992.

Investments in electronics factories are still on the rise in Penang due to good infrastructure, a network of supporting industries and easy access to labor, said the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority.

The sudden rise in the number of plants has put a squeeze on labor. Malaysia's unemployment rate is below 3 percent, according to official figures, and the country has to rely on hundreds of thou-

sands of foreign workers to fill blue-collar jobs.

Analysts said the region's industrial establishment must continue with efforts to move beyond low-technology and labor-intensive operations. "We cannot compete on labor costs because China and the Indo-Chinese nations can offer lower labor costs," said Abul Hasan Rashid, a management consultant.

"We simply have to move to making high-technology products and not just assembling components," he added.

The Malaysian government has also expressed concern over its large import bill in the electronics

industry, which amounted to 25.5 billion ringgit in 1992, or nearly 75 percent of the value of electronics exports.

Malaysia's single largest import item was electronics component parts, accounting for about one-third of total imports for intermediate goods and 13.3 percent of total imports in 1992.

U.S. companies such as Motorola Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc. pioneered Malaysia's electronics industry in the early 1970s, lured by tax holidays and other benefits, as Malaysia sought to ease an unemployment rate that was high at that time.

### Mitsubishi Technology for Proton

**MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORP.** has agreed to hasten technology transfer to Malaysia's Proton national car project, in which Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors hold a 17 percent stake, Malaysian officials said Monday, according to a dispatch from AFP-Exel News in Kuala Lumpur.

Rafidah Aziz, the minister of international trade and industry, said that Mitsubishi executives she met in Tokyo recently were "willing to look at areas" in the Proton venture where Malaysia has expressed concern over Mitsubishi's reluctance to share technology.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said in March that if Mitsubishi did not allow Proton to design and produce its own engine and transmission parts, it could turn to European, U.S. and even other Japanese companies.

Mr. Yamauchi, who holds a stake in the company of more than 10 percent, is now focusing on making video games for home use and has put the emphasis on software.

But many in the video-game industry and in the media question his strategy, saying 32-bit machines will transform the market and will pose a serious threat to Nintendo, which has a share of about 90 percent of the 16-bit machine market in Japan.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. introduced a 32-bit machine in March for \$4,800 yen. A Matsushita spokesman said

it had been so popular that customers were having to wait a week to get one.

Sony Corp. and Sega Enterprises Ltd. also plan to start selling their own 32-bit machines this year.

Mr. Yamauchi, however, said he considered a price of \$50,000 yen for such a item to be extreme. The cheaper the hardware the better, he said, because it was software that really attracted users.

He also said that he suspected consumers might not be as interested in new multimedia functions as makers hope.

"If Matsushita can sell a million 32-bit machines in the first year, as they say, I promise I will resign as Nintendo president," said Mr. Yamauchi. "I will leave because that would indicate that my business management has been wrong."

He confirmed, however, that the company would introduce a 64-bit Famicom in

September 1995 for around 25,000 yen, although he declined to give details about its functions.

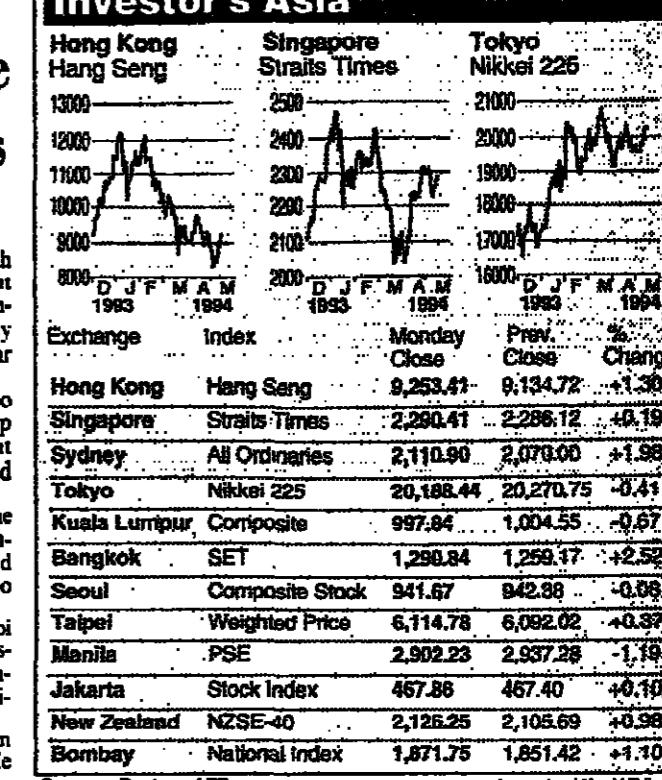
Nintendo's survival depends on whether it can succeed in making a 64-bit machine, said Masahiro Ono, an analyst at Yamaichi Research Institute.

"Whether it can really produce a 64-bit machine is uncertain," said Mr. Ono. "But if it can, Nintendo will become the winner due to its strong sales network in Japan."

Part of the secret of Nintendo's success was the strategy it adopted when the industry expanded rapidly in the 1980s, analysts said, adding that Nintendo allowed smaller companies to develop and sell software on its behalf. This gave it a strong domestic sales network, they said.

Mr. Yamauchi is less bullish about his company's overseas business, where the high yen has eroded profits.

## Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

# Kia, Daewoo To Cooperate On Car Parts

Bloomberg Business News

**SEOUL** — Two major South Korean carmakers, aiming to cut production costs and improve competitiveness, said Monday they would cooperate in producing car components.

Kia Motors Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co. said they would draw up a list of items for joint development and a time schedule before the end of June.

The move was welcomed by the country's largest carmaker, Hyundai Motor Co., which said it would consider joining the Kia-Daewoo pact club.

"It is very desirable," said Choi Hahn-young, a Hyundai spokesman. "South Korea's vehicle industry should be going in that direction anyway."

Industry analysts said the plan would promote economies of scale and specialization by parts makers.

"Standardization of components means cost-saving," said Song Sang-hoon, a spokesman at the Korea Automobile Manufacturers' Association, a trade group.

Kia and Daewoo suffer from slim margins despite increasing in sales and are looking for ways to slash overhead.

Large losses by Daewoo, the No. 3 company, pushed the combined bottom line of South Korean carmakers into the red last year to the tune of 8.5 billion won (\$10.49 million).

Kia earned net profit of 18.07 billion won last year on sales of 4.11 trillion won, while Daewoo recorded a loss of 8.47 billion won.

Hyundai garnered net profit of 58.23 billion won on sales of 7.18 trillion won. "Our car industry should slim fat in management and at every step in production to cope with tough international competition," Mr. Song said.

Mr. Song also said U.S. carmakers had gone through a difficult streamlining process and that the Japanese had survived problems of the high yen.

■ Sony Music Entertainment (Japan) Inc. said a dearth of new hit albums from big-name pop stars that have signed with the label caused current profit to fall nearly 12 percent in the financial year ended March 31, to 19.84 billion yen (\$190 million).

■ Guangdong Investment, which is controlled by the government of the southern Chinese province of Guangdong, won approval from minority shareholders to spend \$19.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$106 million) on two hotels in Hong Kong.

■ Vietnam exported \$940 million worth of goods in the first four months of 1994, an increase of 17 percent from the same period in 1993.

■ CarnaudMetalbox SA, the French-British car manufacturing company, is establishing a joint venture with China National Packaging Industrial Development called CarnaudMetalbox Beijing Ltd. to build a beverage can factory in Beijing with an annual capacity of about 500 million cans.

■ China, which is trying to keep urban unemployment below 3.0 percent, is offering financial incentives to service companies to take on jobless workers.

■ Tokyo department store sales fell 4.5 percent in April from April 1993, to 19.09 billion yen.

■ India said foreign investors have committed \$4.7 billion to projects there since August 1991, but actual investment has been \$1.1 billion so far.

■ Sumitomo Chemical Co. cut its 1994 pretax profit forecast to 14 billion yen from its earliest estimate of 27 billion because of weak earnings at Sumitomo Pharmaceutical Co.

Bloomberg, AFP, AP, AFP

# Analysts Forecast Strong Results at H.K. Telecom

Reuters

**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. cut through rising competition, cut in international rates and a change in top management to post profit growth of 14 percent in the year ended March 31, analysts said Monday.

Analysts are predicting a show of strength in the future, according to the latest edition of the Estimate Directory, a securities industry publication.

"I don't think there will be any surprises this year," said Paul Deyton of Crédit Lyonnais, who predicted a modest

increase in profit for the company in the current year.

A consensus of analysts said that Hongkong Telecom's net profit for the recently-completed financial year would be 7.32 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$947 million). Hongkong Telecom, which is 58.8 percent owned by Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain, said in November that the 15 percent profit growth it posted in the first half of the financial year would be sustained in the second half.

Net profit grew 13.3 percent in the previous financial year.

# Nintendo Doubts Video Games Need Faster Hardware

Reuters

**KYOTO, Japan** — Nintendo Co., the maker of computer games, said Monday that the advent of 32-bit video game machines would not spark a price war.

Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo, said the company was sticking by its decision not to make a 32-bit version of its entertainment system series, called Famicom. Its systems are connected to television sets.

Countering what appears to be a growing consensus elsewhere in the industry, Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo, said that most game players do not care whether the hardware is 16-bit or 32-bit.

The number of bits indicates how much information the unit can process at one time.

"I tell people that a war era is not going to break out simply because 32-bit game

machines have emerged," he said, adding that the idea of a next-generation machine excites no one except the makers and the media.

The new machines will feature multimedia functions and virtual reality, the latter being three-dimensional simulation using sensors that respond to a player's movements.

Although Mr. Yamauchi said Nintendo would not make a 32-bit version for its Famicom series, he said it would make a 32-bit player for use with computer terminals and it would go on sale early next year at a price of less than 20,000 yen (\$192).

Decisions not to make a 32-bit Famicom, to stop making machines for arcades and to stay out of theme parks have earned Mr. Yamauchi a reputation in the industry for being obstinate.

While his strategy may puzzle some ana-

lysts, Mr. Yamauchi can boast a formidable track record. He led Nintendo into the computer game business in the late 1970s and has seen it ring up sales of \$62.75 billion yen (\$5 billion) and profit for the parent company of 163.79 billion yen in the year ended in March 1993.

Mr. Yamauchi, who holds a stake in the company of more than 10 percent, is now focusing on making video games for home use and has put the emphasis on software.

But many in the video-game industry and in the media question his strategy, saying 32-bit machines will transform the market and will pose a serious threat to Nintendo, which has a share of about 90 percent of the 16-bit machine market in Japan.

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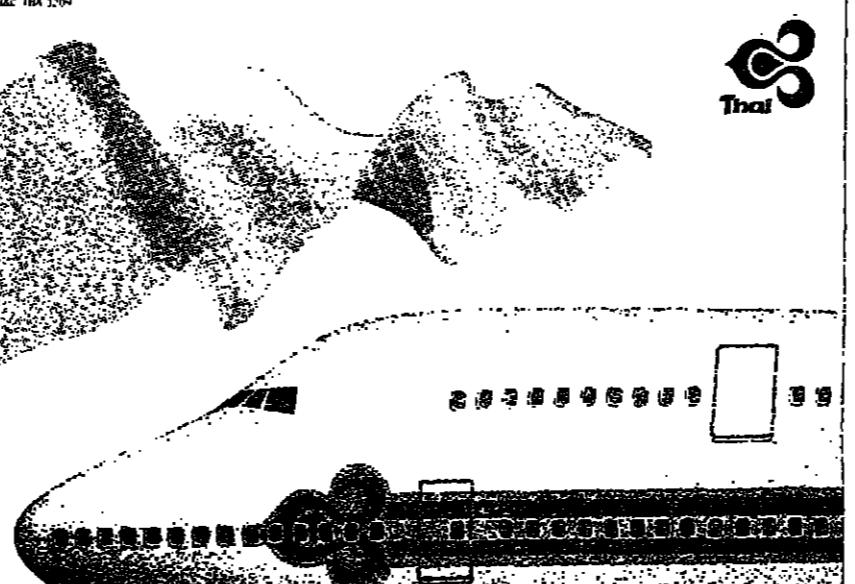
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Include the nationwide prices up to  
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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

# SPORTS

## Alvarez Wins 14th Straight For White Sox

The Associated Press

Even when Wilson Alvarez is not at his best, the Chicago White Sox are making it easy for him to win.

Alvarez won his 14th straight regular-season decision, one shy of the team record, and the visiting White Sox defeated the Texas Rangers, 9-6, on Sunday.

"I didn't think Wilson was real sharp with his curve early on, but I kept his composure and I

### AL ROUNDUP

thought he pitched well later," said the White Sox manager, Gene Lamont. "Some guys you score runs for and some you don't. This year he's the recipient."

Alvarez gave up four runs, only one of them earned, and nine hits in seven innings.

The White Sox are averaging 7.8 runs in Alvarez's eight starts. Darren Jackson capped a four-run first inning with a three-run homer off Roger Pavlik (0-1).

Alvarez appreciates the glut of runs from the White Sox, although his 2.38 ERA indicates that he is holding up his end of the deal.

Alvarez, who also won once last October against Toronto in the AL playoffs, won his first lifetime decision against Texas. He started his career with the Rangers in 1989, made only one start and lost when he failed to retire any of five batters.

Alvarez has not lost since Aug. 11, 1993, and he is one victory away from matching LaMarr Hoyt's club mark for consecutive wins.

Frank Thomas had two hits, walked twice and drove in two runs. Tim Raines had a two-run triple and Robin Ventura drove in two runs.

Pavlik, activated from the 15-day disabled list before the game, made his first appearance for the Rangers this season. He had been sidelined with a partial tear of the right rotator cuff. Pavlik lasted five innings, allowing six runs and seven hits.

Mariners 9, Angels 5: Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 14th home run before leaving with a knee injury, and Randy Johnson, starting for the first time in nine days, was the winner as Seattle defeated California.

Tim Salmon homered for the fourth straight game for the Angels, but his fifth home run in that span was not enough at the Kingdome.

Griffey connected for a solo shot in the first inning off Joe Magrane, tying Matt Williams of San Francisco for most homers in the majors.

In the third, Griffey slightly hyperextended his knee while reaching on a force play. He later scored on a wild pitch, but left after the inning, and his status is day-to-day.

Indians 11, Tigers 6: Albert Belle homered and drove in four runs, and Kenny Lofton homered and scored four times as Cleveland completed a three-game sweep of Detroit.

The game was delayed by rain for two hours 59 minutes in the sev-

enth with the Indians ahead, 11-2. The grounds crew at Jacobs Field was unable to pull the soaked tarp over half the infield for 36 minutes.

Lofton had three hits, extending his hitting streak to 14 games, and matched his career high for runs scored.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

**Yankees 12, Brewers 1:** New York won its 10th straight as Don Mattingly, Wade Boggs and Bernie Williams homered in a rout in Milwaukee.

The Yankees' winning streak is their longest since they won 10 straight in 1987. New York won all three games at County Stadium, its first sweep in Milwaukee since 1971.

Paul O'Neill went 2-for-3, raising his major-league-leading average to .467, as the Yankees won for the 20th time in 24 games. The Brewers lost their fifth in a row.

**Twins 5, Orioles 2:** Kevin Tapani pitched a five-hitter and Minnesota swept Baltimore at the Metrodome.

The Orioles' three-game losing streak is their longest of the season.

Tapani struck out four, walked one and retired 16 of the last 17 batters. He began the game with a 7.78 ERA, but led the Twins to their seventh victory in eight games.

Rafael Palmeiro of the Orioles extended his hitting streak to 18 games, longest in the majors this season.

**Athletics 6, Royals 2:** In Kansas City, Todd Van Poppel won for the first time this year and helped Oakland put together its first two-game winning streak in nearly a month.

Van Poppel began the day with a 5.99 ERA, and gave up three straight extra-base hits to start the game. After that, he allowed only two more hits and left after 5½ innings with a 4-2 lead.

Dennis Eckersley got his third save and second in two days. Jeff Granger, Kansas City's top draft pick last year, also went 5½ inn-

ings. Ruben Sierra had three hits, scored one run and drove in one for the A's.



Philadelphia's Mickey Morandini dove for the plate, but Pirates' catcher Lance Parrish got the tag on him in Pittsburgh's 1-0 victory.

## Reds' Mitchell, on Familiar Turf, Beats the Giants

The Associated Press

Kevin Mitchell felt right at home sending one over the Candlestick Park fence.

Mitchell, who spent four-plus seasons with the Giants, hit a solo home run in the 10th inning that sent the Cincinnati Reds over San Francisco, 9-6, on Sunday and ended their 10-game losing streak against the Giants.

Mitchell hit his 11th home run with one out of Rod Beck to break a 6-6 tie and give

### NL ROUNDUP

another former Giant, Jeff Brantley, the victory in relief.

"Jeff and I are used to playing here, and that helps," Mitchell said. "Beck knew what he was trying to do, and he knew what I was trying to do. I got a pitch I could hit."

After Mitchell's homer, Reggie Sanders followed with a double to left, then Bret Boone hit a ball to the right-field corner that the first-base umpire, Mark Hirschbeck,

ruled a home run.

Bob Brenly, the Giants' coach, who was in the bullpen near the foul pole, immediately ran over to Hirschbeck to protest the call, bringing San Francisco's manager, Dusty

Baker, out of the dugout. Replays showed the ball stayed just foul.

"I couldn't really see it from the dugout," Baker said. "Everybody in the bullpen and Bobby and the players on the field said it was foul. It makes it a much different game."

Baker pulled Beck, who had recorded saves in the last two games. The homer to Mitchell was the first run the right-hander had given up in eight appearances this season, but he would not blame fatigue.

Brantley, dropped by the Giants after last season, was booted by Candlestick Park fans when he came on to pitch. But he won the final two innings for the victory, which ended the Giants' three-game winning streak and dropped them into a first-place tie with Los Angeles in the NL West.

**Rockies 4, Astros 0:** Armando Reynoso pitched well at the Astrodome, and Andres Galarraga's home run in the second proved decisive as Colorado continued its dominance of Houston.

After winning two of three in the series, the second-year Rockies are 13-3 against the Astros.

**Dodgers 7, Padres 1:** Tim Wallach and Raul Mondesi drove in two runs apiece, and Tom Candiotti ended his four-game winless

streak as the Dodgers beat San Diego in Los Angeles for their sixth straight victory.

Mike Piazza added an RBI double. Henry Rodriguez had a sacrifice fly and Candiotti squeezed home a run as the Dodgers swept the three-game series. The loss was the second in seven games this season.

Candiotti earned his first triumph since returning to the series with three straight wins.

The right-hander, coming off three consecutive no-decisions, allowed five hits, struck out seven and walked one in his third complete game.

**Phillies 1, Pirates 0:** Lenny Dykstra, the league's leader with 39 runs, scored in the first inning, and Philadelphia hung on for a four-game sweep of visiting Pittsburgh.

Shawn Boskie allowed four hits in six innings, leading the Phillies' to their season-high fourth straight victory. Doug Jones, the fourth Philadelphia pitcher, worked out of a jam in the top of the ninth for his seventh save.

**Marlins 3, Cubs 0:** Chris Hammond extended his scoreless streak to a club-record 22 innings and helped himself with a double and a suicide squeeze as Florida blanked visiting Chicago.

## Devils Rally to Stop Rangers in 2d OT

By Joe Lapointe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New Jersey Devils didn't lead until they needed to, at the very end, when they scored late in the second overtime to take a 4-3 victory over the New York Rangers in the opening game

### STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

of the third round of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Scoring was Stephane Richer, who skated from his own zone up the left side of the ice before taking a face-off, when Adam Graves and launching a short shot on the forehand that went in the net off the stick of goalie Mike Richter at 15 minutes, 23 seconds of that second OT period.

The goal, shortly after midnight on Monday, culminated a series of comebacks and gave the Devils their first victory over the Rangers in seven games this season.

Three times, the Rangers took one-goal leads; three times, the Devils came back to tie it, the final time in the final minute of regulation.

With the Rangers' Steve Larmer trying to tie him up in the slot, Lemieux got his stick past M

artin Brodeur had gone down and out to stop the first shot.

The play began on the left boards, shortly after a face-off, when Larmer hustled to gain control of the puck and sent it across to

Messier. The power play had begun 13 seconds earlier, when Jim Dowd

of the Devils was sent off for tripping Eric Tkakanen.

The Devils tied the game at 15

seconds, only 43 seconds later, when Claude Lemieux scored during a power play.

Four minutes later, when six attackers gathered around the Devils' goal, Jacques Lemaire had pulled his goalie for the extra man.

With the Rangers' Steve Larmer trying to tie him up in the slot, Lemieux got his stick past M

ike Richter.

## Lancaster Wins U.S. Golf Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Neal Lancaster won the largest sudden-death playoff in the history of the U.S. PGA Tour, beating five others for the title in the storm-shortened Byron Nelson Classic.

Lancaster won for the first time in his five years on the tour when he sank a 4-foot (1.2-meter) birdie putt on the first extra hole Sunday at the TPC at Las Colinas. He beat David Edwards, Yoshi Mizumaki, Tom Byrum and Mark Cavendish, all having completed one round on each of two rain-soaked courses in 9-under-par 132. The tournament was reduced to a 36-hole format following a series of rainstorms.

The six-man field for the playoff was the largest in U.S. PGA Tour history and capped one of the tour's shortest tournaments. It was the first since the 1986 Pensacola Open to be cut by weather to 36 holes, the minimum to be recognized as an official event.

Lancaster, who never before had finished higher than fifth, gets the full winner's benefits: a place in the World Series of Golf, next year's Masters and U.S. Tournament of Champions. He also collects the full purse.

Greg Norman, the British Open champion, blasted Tour officials after the tournament.

"I don't think it's a golf tournament, to tell the truth," he said.

"The organizers are very generous to let the full money ride but I don't think this should be a qualifying tournament, although under the rules of the PGA Tour, an event is considered official after 36 holes."

Norman, this year's leading tour money winner, finished two shots behind.

(AP, Reuters)

## Cameroon's Old Lion Hopes to Roar Again at World Cup

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — In the patchy grass that surrounds the Olympic stadium, not far from an unsightly stretch of chain-link fence, stands a life-size sculpture of Roger Milla.

It was put in place not long after soccer's 1990 World Cup, when Milla, the so-called Old Lion, improbably led his team to a place in the quarterfinals and a place in a lot of hearts and minds.

Like most man-made things in this humid West African climate, the sculpture of Milla is showing signs of decay.

Green paint is peeling off his shirt; red

paint is coming off his shorts. His left arm is missing from the elbow down, and the right is dangling as if it might not last until this summer's World Cup, which starts June 17 in the United States.

The real Milla is in considerably better shape. He is 42, and after three years away from world-class soccer and in the face of much naysaying from teammates and the new national coach, Henri Michel, he has resumed his playing career.

Milla's oft-stated objective is to score goals in the United States, just as he scored them in Italy four years ago: by coming off the bench at the most opportune moments and summoning all the

sleight of foot that two decades of high-level soccer has taught him.

"I know I can't go 90 minutes, but I know I can still go 25 or 30," said Milla.

"I am a center forward, and what a center forward has to do is capitalize on the opportunities that come his way," he added. "I can still do that. Right now I am probably about at 60 percent of my highest level. I cannot be at 100 percent anymore, but 80 should be good enough and after six more weeks of training and matches, I will get there."

Michel, a former coach of the French national team, is far from convinced.

From the moment he took charge of Cameroon's team in January, he was re-

luctant to add Milla to the squad. But the Old Lion kept fulfilling Michel's requirements: rejoining his former club in Yaounde, Le Tonnerre, and going on to score six goals in 10 matches.

"It is the Cameroonian people who pushed me to come back," said Milla.

"Without them, I would have stayed at home and kept living the quiet life."

In the face of such public and, according to some reports, governmental pressure, and with Milla already playing a role on the team as its administrative director, Michel finally went against his better judgment and included him on his list of players for an Asian tour this month.

"I am very fond of Roger, and it's difficult to judge, but I know perfectly well what you are capable of doing after four years away from top competition," Michel said.

"I know what is possible, no matter how much talent and experience you have," he added. "I don't think he will be able to do it, and I was very frank with him about that."

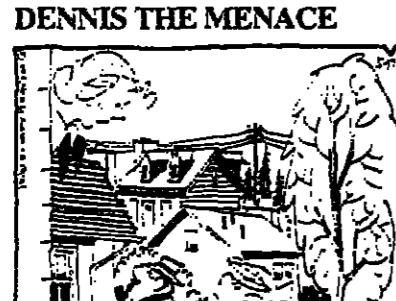
Milla is frank in return. "Maybe Henri doesn't realize who is in front of him," he said. "He doesn't know how I work or how I react when I am in a stadium. All I ask is for him to judge me during the matches, that's all."

Norman, this year's leading tour money winner, finished two shots behind.

(AP, Reuters)

### DENNIS THE MENACE

### PEANUTS



### GARFIELD



### CALVIN AND HOBBES





